

Arthur Miall

THE 18 Bowrie St. E.C.

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1053]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1866.

PRICE WITH TITLE PAGE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
AND INDEX STAMPED..... 6d.

FELTHAM CHAPEL.

The OPENING of the above CHAPEL will take place on TUESDAY, January 16, 1866, when a SERMON will be preached in the Morning, at Twelve o'clock, by the

REV. SAMUEL MARTIN,
Of Westminster,

And in the Evening, at half-past Six, by the
REV. DR. HALLEY,
Principal of New College.

After the Morning Service, Dinner will be provided in the Old Chapel, at which

H. WRIGHT, ESQ., J.P.,
Will preside.

Tickets for Dinner and Tea, 3s.; for Tea only, 9d.

Trains from the Waterloo Station at 10.50 a.m. Return Tickets, 3s. and 2s. 4d.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL, FISH-STREET HILL.

On SUNDAY NEXT, JANUARY 14th, TWO SERMONS will be preached in the above place of worship; that in the morning by the

REV. T. BINNEY,

That in the evening by

THE REV. J. C. HOLBROOK, D.D.,
of Virginia, U.S.

After each Sermon, Collections will be made on behalf of

THE FREED NEGROES OF AMERICA.

DR HOLBROOK, as one personally acquainted with the condition of the Freed Men, will be able to state many facts illustrative of their circumstances and claims.

Service to commence in the morning at a quarter to eleven o'clock, in the evening at half past six o'clock.

FREED COLOURED PEOPLE.

At the recent Autumnal Meeting of the Congregational Union, held at Bristol, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, on the motion of Rev. T. Binney, seconded by Dr. G. Smith, and supported by Dr. Raleigh:—"That it be recommended to the Congregational Churches of England and Wales to make collections for the lately emancipated freedmen of America, if possible, on the second Sabbath in January next; and that the amount contributed be sent to the Chairman of the Union for the present year, or to the Secretary, Dr. Smith, to be transmitted to the selected organ of the Council of the Congregational Churches in America."

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1866.—The EXAMINATION will COMMENCE on MARCH 19th. Applications from Candidates, who must be natural born subjects of Her Majesty, and between the ages of 17 and 21, will be received until Feb. 1st.

A Copy of the Regulations may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Master—WILLIAM A. CASE, M.A.

HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Professor of Greek in the College, has charge of the highest Greek Class.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN on TUESDAY, January 16th, for new pupils, at 9.30. All the boys must attend in their places on Wednesday, January 17, at 9.30.

The School Session is divided into three terms. In the Senior Department the fee is £7 for each term, and the hours of attendance are from 9.30 to 4, with one hour and a quarter for recreation and dinner.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

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These Classes are for Pupils between the ages of Seven and Nine, who are kept wholly apart from the other boys. They have the use of the play-ground, but the hours of lessons and recreation are so arranged as to differ from those of the older boys.

Fee for each term, £3, and 3s. 6d. for stationery. Hours of attendance from 9.35 to 3.40, in which time two hours altogether are allowed for recreation and dinner.

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Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON,

Secretary to the Council.

January 2nd, 1866.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, N.W.

This School will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1866.

Application for Prospectuses and Admission to be made to the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., Head Master, at the school; or to the Rev. G. Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, London.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT

BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862" kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Station, London-bridge, S.E.

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Principal—Rev. A. STEWART and SON.

Our aim is to supply a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education by a careful culture of the Intellectual Faculties, accompanied by a studious discipline of the Moral Feelings, and a strict regard to Religious Principles.

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Every effort is made to secure the domestic comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

Reference to Ministers of various denominations throughout the Kingdom, to former Pupils, and to Parents of those now in the School.

Pupils received from seven years of age and upwards.

Inclusive Terms, from Thirty to Forty Guineas.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 15th of January.

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Principal, Mr. JAMES CROMPTON, assisted by efficient Masters.

In addition to careful religious and moral training, this Establishment offers at moderate terms, a thorough English and commercial education, along with the classics, modern languages, &c. The pupils enjoy the advantages of sea air and bathing, and the comforts of home.

References: Rev. James Spence, D.D., London; Rev. Alex. Raleigh, D.D., London; Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., St. Leonard's, Sussex.

Prospectuses on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

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Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.—A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

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This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, aided by Competent Masters, will reopen (D.V.) on THURSDAY, January 25.

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SELECT ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Miss GRIFFITH, Daughter of Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of Taunton Proprietary School.

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The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, January 30.

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HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 25th January. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

These terms will be increased Ten Guineas for pupils entering later than August of the present year.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

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PRINCIPAL—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, January 26th.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

PRIORY HOUSE, BARNSBURY-STREET, ISLINGTON.

Mrs. and Miss COOPER expect their PUPILS to RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, January 24.

Prospectuses and References on application.

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The Pupils both of the Senior and Preparatory Classes will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 30th instant.

MARTIN REED, LL.D.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

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Terms, from Forty to Fifty Guineas per annum.

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Globe and Natural Science ..	R. QUINTON, ESQ.
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References—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.

For particulars address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

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Further particulars and references on application.

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Prospectuses on application.

from the above. Quarterly payments are required. Instruments packed free, and forwarded direct to the country. Harmoniums on the same system. Pianoforte Gallery (the largest in Europe), 307 and 309, Regent-street, London, W.

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

RELIGIOUS LEGISLATION IN JAMAICA.

A SHORT time ago we called the attention of our readers to a Bill which, under the sanction of Governor Eyre, had been brought into the Jamaica House of Assembly, "for the regulation of places of worship." We believe it was in substance, and almost in words, a reproduction of the measure offered to the Parliament of Jamaica immediately after the negro insurrection of thirty years ago. It was a little too strong even for that legislative body, and, after having evoked not a few unfavourable comments, was withdrawn. We have now before us the copy of a Bill introduced in lieu of the first-mentioned, a summary of the provisions of which appeared in our last issue, from the pen of the Secretary to the Liberation Society. It is intitled, "A Bill to preserve the worship of God from scandalous abuses, superstitious practices, and seditious purposes." Our latest information concerning it was to the effect that it was rapidly passing through the Jamaica Legislature, and that it would probably arrive by the mail next due to receive the sanction of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Rumour whispers that some such legislation has been invited from the Colonial Office—that High-Church notions are influentially promoted by an active member of the permanent staff of the department—and that unless, which is not altogether unlikely, the Bill was abandoned when the colony got scent of the public feeling excited in England by recent deplorable occurrences, or unless strenuous exertions were made in opposition to it by religious bodies at home, it will pretty certainly be passed into law. We must say that whilst Mr. Forster remains Under-Secretary for the Colonies we are disinclined to attach much importance to the rumour; but we think it not unnecessary that his hands should be strengthened by the outspoken remonstrances of English opponents to the measure.

It will, no doubt, be noted by those of our readers who carefully considered Mr. Williams's abstract of the Bill, that its provisions are aimed in the first instance at negro ministers and places of worship, while, in principle, it violates religious liberty as flagrantly and tyrannically as did any of the enactments of the Stuart period. The preamble is the true key to the measure. "Whereas," it says, "numbers of persons of immoral lives and gross ignorance have taken upon themselves the title of preachers of God's Word, and without authority from or connection with any recognised body of Christians, have assumed to themselves the functions of the ministry," &c., &c. Now, excluding for a moment the words which immediately follow, and to which we shall advert in due course, what legitimate ground for legislative action, we may ask, is laid in the allegation we have

cited? Who invested the House of Legislature in Jamaica with the responsibility of watching over the morality, or of estimating the comparative intelligence, of those who choose to preach God's Word in Jamaica, always excepting, of course, such as receive wages at its hands for attending to that duty? How is it that a doctrine long since repudiated in England as subversive of the first principles of religious liberty is resuscitated in Jamaica, one of her colonies? The preamble, after another sentence which we pass over for the present, goes on, "And whereas such false teachings and pretended religious services are a great scandal to the Christian religion, and subversive of the moral and spiritual welfare of society, &c." What is this but an assumption that the good name of Christianity, and the spiritual well-being of society in Jamaica, are objects for which the Legislature is bound to provide, and if, in seeking those objects, it deems itself authorised and justified in putting down one set of religious agencies, why not, if so it sees fit, another? The preamble cuts the very roots of free religious agency, and converts the rights and obligations of Christian character into favours contingent on the good-will of the State. If Mr. Cardwell should advise her Majesty to recognise such positions as the above as good ground for legislation, he must expect, of course, to face a storm which he will need all the firmness of a Strafford to withstand. He may rest assured that the religious bodies in England will not permit the essential bases of their freedom to be whiffled away either to humour the high ecclesiastical notions of a Colonial Office subordinate, or to appease the panic of the Jamaica Governor and Legislature.

Of course, there is something more pertinent to the matter in hand even in this preamble. The preachers above described have "under the guise of religion, misled their followers into acts of insubordination, treason, and rebellion," and, it is alleged, "the recent outbreaks arose in a locality where their influence was felt, and many of these false teachers and preachers are found to have been ringleaders in active rebellion, and to have been previously preaching discontent and sedition." It may have been so—although we wait for the proof of it to be laid before the Commission. But, on the hypothesis that it was so, let the crime against the State be met and punished by enactments that cover the offence, and no more. We are no apologists for concealing treasonable purposes under the mask of religious services either at home or in the colonies. Appropriate means can be readily devised against any such danger where it exists, without "curbing or restraining true religious liberty." It is plain, however, that the scope of this Bill is not exclusively, nor was it meant to be mainly, civil in its character. Treason and sedition can be effectually grappled with by means which never touch the rights of conscience. But when to treason is added "scandal to the Christian religion," and sedition is placed alongside of acts "subversive of the moral and spiritual welfare of society," suppressive enactments may be expected to take a wide range, the limits of which must depend upon the whims rather than the reason of the legislative body. It is quite clear from this Bill that religious liberty for Europeans is regarded in Jamaica as quite a different thing from religious liberty for negroes—and that, however the one may be deferred to—under compulsion—the other may be violated without the smallest scruple.

This, however, is far from being the whole objection to the Bill. Its provisions go beyond its preamble. It studiously insults, by demanding securities from, the whole body of missionaries. It invidiously exempts altogether from its operation, ministers of the Anglican, the Scotch, the Roman Catholic, and the Jewish faiths, as well as Quakers and Plymouth Brethren, and their respective places of worship; but Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, United Methodist, Moravian and

American missionaries, can only gain exemption by registering themselves and their chapels, in conformity with forms annexed to the Bill, without which registration their lay-teachers, deacons, leaders, Sunday-school teachers, and members respectively, are exposed to heavy penalties. All other persons who "pretend to be ministers of the Gospel," in other words, all who have not received the gracious recognition of the State authority, will, for "assuming the office or any of the functions of the ministry" be liable to a penalty ranging in amount between ten and fifty pounds, or, in default, to an imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not less than six months nor more than two years; and their congregations may be dispersed by "any householder, policeman, or constable," and a refusal to separate, when required to do so, will subject every offender to a fine varying from one pound to twenty, or to the alternative of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, from a minimum of three months to a maximum of two years.

We need not analyse further the enacting clauses of the Bill. Those we have described are the most important of them. We object to them first and chiefly on account of the exploded doctrine touching State duties and religious freedom, on which they are based. We object to them secondly because they place the great body of the coloured inhabitants of Jamaica beyond the pale of that liberty which is essential to the full discharge of Christian obligations. We object to them thirdly because they draw a line of invidious demarcation between the ministers, teachers, and members of different ecclesiastical bodies, and we object to them finally because we look upon the whole affair as an attempt, under cover of a religious pretence, to wreak upon the best friends of the negro, the spite engendered by dislike of the race. In an Assembly, the members of which are not remarkable for their personal attention to religion, and nearly a fourth part of which is connected with the Jewish persuasion, we cannot believe that scandals to Christianity, or the subversion of the spiritual welfare of society, are much cared for, and we would take good care, as far as possible, that tyranny should not be permitted to build its purposes upon a foundation of hypocrisy. The Bill, if passed, must be disallowed.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE wolves were once hardly beset by the bears, and in the extremity of their distress applied to the dogs to aid them against a common enemy. The dogs, trustful though sagacious, generously responded to the appeal, and the result was that the bears were driven back to their native forests. All danger being over, the wolves returning from the campaign, began to look with greedy eyes on the plump bodies of their canine supporters. Look begat desire, desire soon became inflamed into anger, and before the first day of the homeward journey had ended the wolves had attacked the dogs, who only escaped, after a heavy battle, with many wounds and much loss of strength. On returning home the dogs held a council, and unanimously resolved to let the bears and wolves fight their own battles without their aid. They recognised that both bears and wolves were their enemies, and that by aiding the latter they had but given strength to each. They saw that if they had not interfered, the numbers of both would in all probability have been fewer, and their own liberties better secured.

This fable is not to be found in *Æsop*, but the former portion of it is to be found in what we are afraid are the less familiar pages of English history. It is some two hundred years since the clergy of the Established Church sought the aid of Protestant Nonconformists in defeating the ambitious aims of the Roman Catholic James the Second, and since our forefathers submitted

in the early days of King William the Third to the possibility of being bridled and "muzzled" themselves as long as both bridle and muzzle were effectually placed on the Roman Catholics. We all know—too well, alas!—what became of this concordat with the clergy of the Established Church. The danger from Romanism being over, they immediately put into operation the law which the Nonconformists had helped them to obtain against the Nonconformists themselves, and successfully resisted for a century and a-half every effort made for its repeal. The bears being routed, the wolves began to make havoc on the household dogs. The mistake was seen too late, and thenceforward the wolves have been most naturally regarded by all wise dogs as very little better than bears.

This has been our experience as Protestant Dissenters. It being our experience, the Rev. Archer Gurney, the High-Church minister of the English Episcopalian congregation in Paris, comes forward, and in a letter to our contemporary, the *Patriot*, sent Dr. Pusey's "Eirenicon," coolly asks the aid of the Protestant Nonconformists of England to help him and others in driving disguised Popery from the Establishment. Danger coming to his own Church, it has suddenly, and for the first time in his life, occurred to him that there should be "a better understanding" between the opponents of Rome. What he wants us to do we do not know, but he writes that "mutual toleration and charity are essential." The invitation is formal and public; Mr. Gurney asks for increased publicity to be given to it, and meantime calls upon us to rally round Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, who, by way of recommendation, is stated to be "a sound exponent of Anglicanism, and one around whom faithful hearts may gather at this crisis."

Now, it is little to us what are the precise "Church principles" of either Dr. Wordsworth or Mr. Gurney. Dr. Wordsworth we know best as an abuser of Dissent, and Mr. Gurney as a rather sentimental and flighty High-Churchman who himself holds many tenets adopted from the Romish communion, and held in abhorrence by most Protestant Dissenters. When Curate of Buckingham, Mr. Gurney did not, that we are aware, show a remarkable desire to fraternise with Dissenters, and his letters to the *Guardian*, as well as his not very celebrated poem on King Charles I., which he dedicated to "The Memory of the Church's Royal Martyr," have not very much prepossessed him in our favour. In fact, if we are to have proposals of alliance with the view of seriously entertaining them, we should prefer not to receive them from Mr. Archer Gurney, and not to be recommended to rally round Dr. Wordsworth. Only, however, an extremely vain and injudicious man would have made any proposals of this nature, and only a man who thought Dissenters a pack of fools would have made such a proposal as that of Mr. Gurney's. We tell him, therefore, at once that although there may be some Nonconformists who may listen to him there are many who will not. We will also give him the reasons why they will not. They are three. The first is that they have yet a vivid remembrance of past history; the second is that they are already doing all that lies in their power to stem the progress of Romanism by increasing the numbers and strength of Protestant Dissenters; the third is that they unfortunately recognise as much "rank Popery" in Mr. Archer Gurney and Dr. Wordsworth as they do in Dr. Pusey. Sacerdotalism reigns supreme in them all. Hatred of Dissent is quite as conspicuous in the one as in the other. Neither has ever lifted his hand for the promotion of a single measure of civil or religious freedom. Lastly, they read Mr. Gurney's proposal as equivalent to a desire to thin the preserves of the Establishment in order that those who are left may have the better prospects and the quicker promotion. If they fight with bears, it is not that wolves may grow fatter. Mr. Gurney's proposal, therefore, will be respectfully declined. We can keep Romanism out of Dissent; let Mr. Gurney and his party keep it out of the Church.

Mr. Gladstone is again the subject of curious speculation. The *Christian Spectator*, in an able article in one of the best numbers of that journal, writes with high appreciation of Mr. Gladstone's character and tendencies, and counsels Dissenters to repose in him a generous trust. On the other hand, the *Morning Post* of Monday announces that many sound Conservatives entertain full faith that he will not surrender one of the Church's rights. "They say," remarks the *Post*, "that his devotion to the best interests of the Church admits of no dispute; that if he is distinctly pledged to one theory, it is to the maintenance of the Established religion in its

integrity; and that while others proclaim the Church to be in danger, he looks with calm, unshaken confidence on her rocky foundation. They contend, too, that the whole tenour of his political life and conduct bear witness to the Conservative principles on which he was brought up." It adds that while the Radicals would like to use him, he is "like a live eel in their hands." A week or so ago the *Post* had a similar article, suggested by the significant motto to the reprint of Mr. Gladstone's recent electoral speeches, suggesting that though a Lancashire member he will keep to his old Oxford course. The oracle must soon speak. What if its first utterances be of the old Delphic order? The opinions held in these columns are, however, known to be similar to those expressed in the *Christian Spectator*.

We gather from the *John Bull* that the Conservative party will oppose a Liberal Reform Bill for one main reason, expressed to this effect, that it may make a great difference to the adjustment of the open questions affecting the relations of the Church to the State, whether the initiative be taken by the friends or the enemies of the Establishment. We do not scruple, says the *John Bull*, to say that "we desire to see a Conservative Ministry in office for the sake of obtaining this initiative." Some Churchmen are looking forward to "open questions" of a different nature from those entertained by Dissenters. There is a growing belief that a bill will be introduced for the revision of the Prayer-book in order to stop all extra ritualistic practices. A correspondent of the *Post* remarks, in view of such a proposal, that "the time may come when Churchmen, however reluctantly, will have to advocate the separation of Church and State. Events may happen which will leave them no alternative."

Bishop Colenso has landed in South Africa. He announced at once that he should preach in the cathedral church of his diocese, and was therefore served with a protest. On the day of his preaching the church was crowded. It was intended by the churchwardens to keep the doors shut against him, but the Bishop obtained an interdict from the Supreme Court, which set aside their authority. In the cathedral "a scene" took place. The Registrar of the Bishop of Capetown read aloud the sentence of Dr. Colenso's deprivation, after which the Dean addressed the Bishop of Natal with the words, "Depart! Go away from the house of God!" which the Bishop did not do, but quietly robed himself, went through the service, and preached from the words, "And this I pray, that your love may abound, yet more and more in knowledge, and in all judgment, that ye may approve the things that are excellent." The Bishop has therefore obtained possession. What his Lordship of Capetown will now do nobody can imagine. He will probably find that, with State protection, State fetters have dropped from his hands.

CHURCH-RATES AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

(From the *British Quarterly Review*.)

The question of Church-rates may be regarded as almost definitely settled. The leading towns in England have repudiated the exaction. One might as well endeavour to collect ship-money in Leeds or Manchester as a compulsory rate for the repair of any church whatever. If the practice still lingers in agricultural districts, it is only in scattered parishes, at intermittent intervals, evidently denoting that its final hour has come. In this closing stage of its agony its supporters have voluntarily consented to give up the principle, and allow no one to be taxed who will register his name as a *bond fide* Nonconformist. But this is a spasmodic effort not only to rescue the remnant of a hated practice from destruction, but actually to extend the nuisance. The supporters of the rate have a laudable desire that it should inure in some form or other. When the intelligence of the large towns was restricting its area and abolishing the tax despite of Parliamentary effort, they came forward with a plan to fix it on the Consolidated Fund.* Then they attempted to attach it as a perpetual burden to the land.† But these efforts to immortalise the mischief by simply rendering it less prominent, were not half so insidious as the present suggestion, which really aims at the resuscitation of the rate under a modified form in every parish in England. We all know that there is a considerable portion of the population unallied with any church, but who, when questioned on the subject, like Horace Walpole, call themselves members of the Establishment in order to avoid being ranked with Nonconformists,—a title which sounds in fastidious ears somewhat akin to Methodism. There is a different class who have conscientious objections to a State Church, but who do not care publicly to avow them, for fear of losing the patronage of those on whom they are dependent for a livelihood. Now it is upon both these classes that the screw would be brought to bear, if the compromise offered should be carried into effect. There would be a secret organisation to-morrow to levy the

rate upon everybody who was not prepared to array himself under the banners of Dissent. There would in fact, under such a system, be two evils instead of one; for the odious inquisition into the private affairs of the conscience would have to pave the way for the arbitrary demand upon the pocket. It is with a view to save the country from this double infliction, that we would call upon the friends of religious liberty to reject the ensuaring overtures of a straitened garrison, and to accept from their opponents nothing short of an unconditional surrender.

If time were not of value, we might safely leave the issue to the spread of intelligence and liberal opinion, even among the western districts of England. The intelligence which directs the vestry boards of Birmingham cannot long be shut out from those of Devon or Somersetshire. But this listless course is not such as befits an enlightened Legislature to pursue. It is its highest function to do justice to all, and to distribute the fruit of the enlightened tendencies of the age with impartial hand over the remotest corners of the island. Neither the present position of the question, nor the expedient which the supporters of the odious rate would substitute for it, is maintainable for a moment. Why should the Nonconformist of Sheffield be exempt from contributing to the ministrations of a worship which he dislikes, while his brother of Taunton or Bridgewater should be mulcted as often as a bigoted vestry chooses to tax him, for exercising independent thought in the matter of religion? A compulsory rate on non-Dissenters would only revive the practice where it has long since been extinct, and infuse new blood into a system which the age has long pronounced to be obsolete. It would in that case be entirely at the option of the rector, whether he should content himself with pew-rents, or send the tax-gatherer, armed with all the terrors of the law, to collect from his refractory parishioners a rate which they might deem useless, except for purposes of extravagance. There is only one specific, that which Sir William Clay attempted to administer; and the new Parliament will only be fulfilling one of its primary duties in applying that remedy without delay.

Another grievance, far more portentous than that of Church-rates, and whose doom we believe to be equally near, is the Irish Establishment. Why a Church endowed with revenues and a complicated organisation sufficient to provide for the spiritual wants of nine millions of people, should be upheld by an age which prides itself upon its political economy, merely to administer to the necessities of some five hundred thousand, will certainly perplex posterity to discover. Why should this mere handful of people need as many vicars and a more numerous staff of deans and canons than the whole people of England together? The town of Manchester in another generation will, if the present rate of increase be maintained, contain as many Protestants as there are in the Sister Isle. Let the reader fancy the Government maintaining in Manchester ten bishops, twenty-seven deans, a crowd of canons, with vicars and rectors for every tiny street, and keeping up in that town the whole ecclesiastical gear designed for a country a thousand times its area, and he will have some idea of the gigantic absurdity which some of our statesmen regard as the most adhesive portion of the cement which binds together the two countries. Such a monstrosity is without parallel in history. We must go to the pages of romance to realise it. The Isle of Bactria, with Sancho Panza as governor, contains nothing half so revolting to our common sense.

The Whig attempt under Lord Althorp to bring the Irish Establishment somewhat more into conformity with the number of its members, though made with the most laudable intentions, has only left that Church in a more incongruous state than that in which they found it; for the aim of the Whigs was limited merely to the reduction of the bishoprics. They seemed to have overlooked the fact, that the bishop is only the centre of a corporation which derives its life and vitality from his presence, and without whom the corporation itself is the most unmeaning thing on record. To extinguish the bishopric, while they left standing the deans, chapters, canons, and registrars, who derive their significance entirely from its name, is really as absurd as it would be to abolish royalty, whilst we maintained all the appendages of the Gold Stick in Waiting, Groom of the Stole, Lord of the Bedchamber, which make royalty so expensive, and are but indifferent contributors to its respectability. What would we say to the abolition of the Colonial Office by the simple extinction of Mr. Cardwell, leaving all his staff of supernumeraries, clerks, assistants, messengers, and secretaries at their posts, as if they had the whole colonial administration on their hands? Yet, even if the accessories had been removed with the principal figures, we cannot call that a reduction which simply transferred the wealth from maintaining a useless functionary, to augmenting the salaries of useless incumbents, or decorating the fabric of useless churches. To call such a transfer a reduction of the Irish Establishment is a gross perversion of terms. It was simply such a redistribution of its wealth as went to strengthen the rotten parts of the system and perpetuate the absurdity.

The grounds upon which every attempt to resist the secularisation of the revenues of the Irish Church has been rested, are not the least curious picture in this strange phantasm of statecraft. The wealth must not be applied to promote the intellectual advancement or material progress of an indigent people, because of its religious character. The Legislature could not apply sacred endowments to profane uses without incurring the heinous crime of sacrilege.

* Sir Robert Peel's proposal.

† Lord Althorp's measure.

Now, what was the definition of religious uses, according to the view of the ancient Church from whose armoury this doctrine of sacrilege has been taken? It embraced not only the support of the priest and the repair of the church, but also the education and sustenance of the poor. The present supporters of the Irish Church cannot revive it without damaging their own cause: for assuredly, if we were to act up to the beneficent spirit in which that doctrine was framed, we should withdraw funds set apart for the welfare of the people, from ministering to the idle cravings of fashionable vanity, if not profligate indulgence, and direct them to purposes of public utility. The people of Ireland have long since disavowed their use in advancing their interests in the next world; let them be applied in promoting their social progress in this.

Out of the ranks of ultra-Conservatism there is but one opinion as to the gross injustice of perpetuating this slanderous anachronism upon the spirit of our age. All parties except the miserable band who have sworn fealty to every abuse at the shrine of political fanaticism, have declared it utterly indefensible. Even Mr. Gladstone has rung the knell of the institution, and has volunteered to become its gravedigger, whenever the country wishes to bury it, though he become the sexton of his own opinions at the same time. There is not a man in the present Ministry who would not willingly assist at its obsequies. Why, therefore, with such a concord of opinion, should not the attempt at once be made? If this be not the time to pass such a measure, when we have a House of Commons ready to secure its doom by a large majority, and a Minister who passed the best days of his manhood in struggling to get rid of one-half of the nuisance, to pronounce the final sentence, it is for those who counsel delay to point out a more opportune period. Those who decide upon the expediency of getting rid of a grievance, and yet cannot make up their minds to commence the task, virtually vote for its continuance. We shall therefore regard certain members of the present Cabinet as recreant to their duty if they do not sit in judgment upon an institution which they have already visited with their loudest reprobation. For the Irish Establishment is not like Church-rates, a grievance in which the people can take the initiative, or which can be reduced by external agencies. The Government alone can deal with it. If they withhold their hand, the lapse of time will only make the abuse more glaring, by throwing out its anomalies in darker contrast with the increasing light of civilisation.

THE BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.

(From the Times.)

Among the historic sites of London there are not many which can lay claim to more venerable associations than the Bunhill-fields Burial-ground in Finsbury. It was first used for interment at the time of the Great Plague, and is the site of the "great pit in Finsbury," spoken of in Defoe's narrative. At that time, instead of being surrounded by one of the gloomiest neighbourhoods of bricks and mortar that are characteristic of London, it lay quite open to the country. Since then it has been one of the principal places of interment for the great sects of Nonconformists who objected to the Burial Service in the Book of Common Prayer. It has, in fact, been called "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters," and it well deserves the name. Here are interred Dr. Goodwin, the Independent preacher who attended Cromwell on his deathbed; Dr. John Owen, the famous Puritan Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; and General Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law. Here, above all, lie the remains of the greatest but one of Puritan writers—the man who, perhaps, has done more than any other author to perpetuate among Englishmen the best parts of Puritan theology. In other words, to a vault in these grounds have been entrusted the remains of John Bunyan. Here, too, lie the bodies of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, of the mother of the Wesleys, and of Isaac Watts. Here lies Defoe himself, amid one of the scenes which his pen has immortalised. Stothard, the artist, was buried here as late as 1834; and, in short, for nearly two centuries the ground has been the chosen resting-place of the Nonconformists. Such a place deserves to be treated with no less reverence than consecrated ground. The mere respect for two centuries of the dead should alone insure its preservation; but to a spot which contains such names as we have mentioned, religious associations, no less than English memories, should combine to lend a peculiar sanctity.

It is with the greatest regret, therefore, we learn that any occasion has arisen for fear lest this almost consecrated ground should be abandoned to the common uses of bricks and mortar. That there is any serious danger of such a desecration we do not believe, but a difficulty has been raised on the subject which would be sufficient to provoke some ill-feeling unless it be promptly met in a proper spirit. The burial-ground in question is part of the great estate of the Finsbury Prebend, which, in consequence of recent legislation, is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commission. The whole estate has been leased to the Corporation of London for a term of ninety-nine years, dating from 1768, and it will revert, therefore, with its enormous revenues, to the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1867. With the rest of the estate, the Commission will, of course, enter into absolute possession of Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, and the Nonconformists appear to be in considerable alarm, lest the appetite of the Commissioners for an increased income should prove too strong for their respect to the memory of Dissenters. At all events,

in December, 1863, a Mr. Ivimey, acting on behalf of the representatives of the persons buried in the ground, proposed to the Commissioners to purchase the freehold of the land on the expiration of the lease in 1867. The Commissioners expressed their willingness to agree to the sale for about a tenth of the present value of the land, on condition that it should be kept for ever as a burial-ground, and should revert to them if it were ever appropriated to any other purpose. If this arrangement had been observed, the matter would have been settled; but it seems afterwards to have occurred to the Dissenters that they were already entitled to the permanent possession of the ground, without making any further payment for it. The vaults and graves had been paid for just as at other burial-grounds; and it certainly seemed somewhat unreasonable that the representatives of the deceased persons should be called upon, long after the death of their friends, to pay a further sum in order to insure their quiet possession of graves which had in the first instance been duly purchased. It is alleged, moreover, that at least in modern times, persons have been induced to make use of the burial-ground by a distinct undertaking that it should never be employed for any other purpose. In 1788, at all events, the burial fees fell off, partly in consequence of some doubt lest the ground should be built over, and partly because other burial-grounds had been opened at lower charges; and the Corporation and the Prebendary, in whom, for the time being, the estate vested, advertised a notice that no change should at any time be made under their authority in the character of the ground, and reducing the table of fees. Under these circumstances, the objection of the Dissenters to buying the ground over again is but natural, and, after vacillating for a while, the Corporation have adopted the same view of the case. They assert that the sales of graves made under their authority were for a perpetuity, and they urge the Commissioners to abandon all right to the ground. Upon this, the Commissioners very naturally inquire by what right the Corporation, having only a leasehold interest in the estate, or the Prebendary in 1788, having only a life interest, pretended to sell any portion of the land in perpetuity. The Corporation could only sell any rights over the land for the term of their lease, and on its termination the ground must revert absolutely to the possession of the Commission. If, however, the burials were made under a kind of understanding that the graves were sold in perpetuity, the Commissioners acknowledge a moral obligation to confirm the sales. But, then, they represent that they have a right to recover from the Corporation the freehold value of the ground. The freehold, it is clear, must be in the possession of the Commissioners, and, if it is to pass from their hands, they have a right to demand payment for it from some one or other. They are quite indifferent from whom the payment comes. If, as the Dissenters appear at first to have thought, the freehold is as yet unsold, they adhere to their offer to Mr. Ivimey of selling it for 10,000*l*. But if, as is now alleged, the land is sold and the leaseholders have received the value, then the Commission demand that they should be compensated by the Corporation.

Such is the present position of the question, and there appears to be a sort of triangular duel going on between the Commission, the Corporation, and the Dissenters. It will, however, we think, be apparent from this account of the matter that the difficulty lies entirely between the Commission and the Corporation. The claim advanced by the Dissenters appears to us practically unimpeachable. It is not to be supposed that persons would have purchased the right of burial so late as 1852 if there had been reason to apprehend that the ground might be built over in 1867. Since, moreover, in 1788 the Corporation had to lower the scale of fees in order to compete with other burial-grounds, there is every reason to suppose that the sum charged was the same as would purchase a grave in perpetuity elsewhere. This being the case, although the Dissenters may have no legal right to the ground, they must be allowed to have an equitable claim upon it. It should be practically assumed that the ground belongs to them, and, so far as their relations with the Church authorities are concerned, there need be no room for any ill-feeling on the subject. The only question which remains concerns the disposal of the purchase money, or the burial fees which have been received since 1768; and here it must be allowed that the Commissioners have a fair *prima facie* claim against the Corporation. It is alleged by that body that they sold the land in perpetuity. If so, they sold what was not theirs to sell, and they may reasonably be called upon to make some moderate restitution; though, as there seems to have been a general misunderstanding on the subject, it might be hard to demand the whole capital value they have received. If the matter had lain between the Ecclesiastical Commission and the Nonconformists, we might have expected the Commissioners to make a graceful concession, but we can hardly expect them to exercise any particular consideration for the Corporation of London. The story affords a very good illustration of the ruinous manner in which Church property was formerly administered. Here is a lease granted for ninety-nine years of an estate annually increasing in value to an enormous extent, and two-sixths of its annual revenue are assigned to the private possession of a Prebendary and his heirs, in lieu of the fine which he would otherwise have received. The Corporation, it seems, bought these two-sixths in 1801, in addition to the three-sixths which they held under the lease, and they must have obtained, therefore, for a mere trifle a vast revenue which should for years have been enriching the Church. This abuse will, how-

ever, be brought to an end in 1867, and we trust it may terminate without any unpleasant dispute about so trifling a matter as the price of a burial-ground. Upon one point, and that the most important, all parties are agreed. The Dissenters are anxious to preserve the ground; the Commissioners by their offer to Mr. Ivimey show that they are equally averse from desecrating it, and the Corporation allege that they would have no right to do so. However the dispute may be decided, therefore, we may rest assured that Bunhill-fields will be treated with as much respect as if it had been legally consecrated; and every one will rejoice that there is no danger of a contrary result. There are always ample reasons on sanitary grounds for preserving these open burial-places from interference; but in a spot appropriated to the use of so celebrated a body of men, any desecration would be more than usually unpardonable. England owes to the great Nonconformists a debt only less than that which she owes to her Churchmen; and the Ecclesiastical Commission should be the last body, and we believe they would be the last, to offer any disrespect to such splendid and venerable memories.

AN IRISH LIBERAL M.P. ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

Sir John Gray, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents in Kilkenny at the inaugural banquet of the Mayor on New Year's Day. With reference to the approaching Session, he said he would go into the lobby with Mr. Bright and other leading Reformers to support the promised Reform Bill. He would go in for the ballot, as a protection to the voter. He would also protect by law the property created in the land by the tenants, who would cultivate and improve their holdings, he said, if they had the certainty of not being evicted without being compensated. He would vote for the denominational system of education; and with respect to the Established Church he said:—

Take the whole population of Ireland, and what is the fact? Over 77 per cent. are Catholics, and something like 11 per cent. belong to the Church of England. That 11 per cent. have the whole ecclesiastical revenues of the country placed at their disposal, as a badge of conquest to the one class, and a badge of superiority and supremacy to the other. (Hear, hear.) If you examine into every grievance you have to complain of—if you examine the history of the country for the last 200 or 300 years, you will find that the end of the whole has been the endeavour to have an ascendancy Church, sustained out of the pockets of the people of this country, the mission of that Church being to try to degrade the people who profess the faith of the majority, in order that the minority might keep to themselves all office, honour, and emolument, to the total exclusion of the members of the other creed. (Hear.) Will you, as Catholics, co-operate in trying to put an end to that? (Cheers.) Will you commission me to act in your name with them in trying to establish perfect religious equality, and no ascendancy in one sect or another—(loud cheers)—to say in your name, as the Protestant representative of a Catholic people, that you, the Catholic people of this city, do not desire ascendancy—that you do not desire to substitute one ascendancy for another—(cheers)—that ascendancy is odious in your eyes, that you seek it not for yourselves, but that you are determined, as freemen, not to have the ascendancy of any class perpetuated, that you are determined to have the ascendancy insult, the ascendancy injustice, put an end to now and for ever? (Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, I believe that question will be well received by the Reformers of England. (Hear, hear.) I have been in communication already with some of them on the subject, and I have received from them the assurance that if any Irish member will grapple boldly with the question, that Irish member will have their active co-operation and their votes, not only upon that, but, in consideration of that, their votes upon many other Irish questions. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, before I conclude, I think it right to mention the fact that some newspapers have been—for what purpose I know not—circulating a rumour that I had accepted the office of Junior Lord of the Treasury, and I wish here to state distinctly that there never was, and that there is not, any foundation in thought, intention, or in act for that rumour. After some further observations, Sir John Gray resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

A report has been received from Captain Wilson, chief of the first expedition of this association, dated Damascus, December 20, of which the following is the substance:—The party arrived at Beyrout at the end of November, and left it for Damascus on the 10th of December. Surveying.—Astronomical observations have been obtained fixing the position of Beyrout, Mejd-el-Anjar, Baalbek, Surghaya, Suk Wady Barada, Damascus, Tell Salhiyeh, and Harran-el-Awamid. The lakes east of Damascus were in course of exploration. Archaeology.—Plans, with detailed drawings and photographs, have been made of the old Temple at Deir el Kalah (near Beyrout), the Temple at Mejd-el-Anjar, the old city of Chalcis, a small Greek Church at Masi, the basilica of Theodosius at Baalbek (in the great quadrangle abutting on the western end of the great Temple, the back of the apsis resting on the steps), the Temple at Ain Fijeh, and the Roman gate at Damascus—Bab Shurky. The exploration of the Assyrian Mound at Tell Salhiyeh, near Damascus, had been commenced. A plan of the great mosque at Damascus, with photographs of details, was in course of execution. Photographs.—In addition to those above-mentioned, careful photographs of a large size had been taken of various objects of interest along the road between Beyrout and Damascus; some of these for the first time. Inscriptions.—At Tell Salhiyeh and Harran-el-Awamid inscriptions had been found apparently not hitherto known. The expense of travelling appears to have

risen very greatly in Syria, owing to the locust plague of the summer, and the murrain, which swept off the cattle in the spring, and which is still raging violently in the north of Palestine. Through the kindness of Earl of Russell (one of the committee of the fund) a firman had been forwarded from the Porte to the Governor-General of Syria, authorising and encouraging the researches of the fund to the fullest extent. The Governor-General has been profuse in his offers of assistance, and has given every facility for carrying on the operations. It is needless to say that from the English Consuls at Beyrout and Damascus Captain Wilson has also received every kindness and assistance. The exact route to be taken by the party south of Damascus will naturally depend somewhat on circumstances, but it is intended and hoped that it will include the following places:—Baniyas, Kedes, Tell-Hum and Khan Minyeh (Capernaum), Beisan, Zerin (Jezreel), Nablus and Mount Gerizim, Sebastiyeh (Samaris), Tibueh, Beitin, and that explorations to good purpose may be accomplished at each of these before the setting in of summer, in April or May, obliges the expedition to return.

THE REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D.D., is about to visit this country. The congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, have voted him a leave of absence for nine months, and given him 2,500 dols. for his travelling expenses, continuing his salary, which has been raised from five thousand dols. to six thousand.

THE ANGLICAN AND GREEK CHURCHES.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette*, in confirmation of the alleged inclination of the English to blend the Anglican and Orthodox Churches, relates that Divine service in St. Isaac's Cathedral has of late been frequently attended and reverentially listened to by the English residents in that capital.

THE IRISH EDUCATION SYSTEM.—The Belfast Presbytery have prepared a memorial for presentation to the Lord-Lieutenant, expressing regret that it is proposed to introduce great changes in the constitution of the Queen's Colleges and University. They consider that the colleges have been eminently successful, and look with alarm on the introduction of the denominational element. The *Advertiser* believes that Ministers have finally determined on abandoning the mixed system of education in Ireland.

THE LAST BREAK OF THE HIGH-CHURCH PARTY.—On Tuesday the Bishop of Salisbury paid a visit to Sherborne, for the purpose of "consecrating" the large bell of the Abbey Church, which has just been re-cast. The Bishop, who was attended by a person bearing his pastoral staff, preached a sermon prior to performing the ceremony, which took place during a special service, styled, "Office for the Dedication of a New Bell," prepared for somebody for the occasion. The Bishop having "blessed" the bell, it was raised to its position in the tower.

THE VESTMENT MOVEMENT.—We are given to understand that the use of the vestments, which some of our Church contemporaries have reported as in preparation for All Saints', Margaret-street, is for the present postponed. Whether their postponement arises from any reconsideration of the original determination, or simply from accidental causes, we are not in a position to say. A considerable number of the churches—perhaps twenty—have, during the past Christmas-tide, adopted for the first time either vestments or coloured stoles, while at least one other clergyman has declared his readiness to use a chasuble if supplied with it. The most notable case is that of Frome—where the churchwardens gave the entire set—chasuble, dalmatic, and tunicle—for celebrant, deacon, and sub-deacon, as a birthday present to Mr. Bennett (formerly of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge), with a request that he would use them. Mr. Bennett is said to have been personally disinclined to their adoption at present; but, looking at the question in the light thrown upon it by the Bishop of Exeter's dictum, that a clergyman was bound to use the "vestment" if it was provided by the churchwardens on behalf of the parish, Mr. Bennett gave way to the desires of his congregation.—*Church and State Review*.

SUNDAY EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Under this title there was announced a few days ago a series of six discourses at St. Martin's Hall, on Sunday evenings. The first took place, in accordance with the notice, on Sunday evening, and attracted an immense audience; though as regards the greater part of the room, a portion of it having been reserved for free sittings, the admission was by a money payment. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the performance, with recitative, trio, and chorus, of a selection from Haydn's "Creation"; the assembly being requested, through the medium of placards, to refrain from applause. The inaugural discourse was delivered by Professor Huxley, F.R.S., the subject being, "The desirableness of improving natural knowledge." With this text the Professor connected a history of the Royal Society, commencing about the period of the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London, and of the development of natural science attested by its transactions, descending, as he proceeded, on the great importance of such knowledge in relation to human progress and comfort. Having explained the method of science as distinguished from that of established religions, especially in its reliance upon intellectual verification, and its repudiation of faith, Mr. Huxley expressed his belief that the same mode of inquiry would extend itself to all departments of thought and become co-extensive with human knowledge. The audience appeared to belong chiefly to the middle classes; the proceedings were marked by the greatest order and decorum; and it was

announced from the platform that two thousand persons were unable to obtain admission.—*Daily News*.

THE BISHOP OF GRAHAMSTOWN AND DR. COLENSO.—The following is the text of the protest made by the Churchmen of Maritzburg against the assumption of spiritual authority by Bishop Colenso:—

To John William Colenso, D.D., by her Majesty's Letters Patent designated Lord Bishop of Natal.

We, the undersigned, understanding from your letter dated London, July 9, 1865, addressed to the clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in the diocese of Natal, that on your arrival in the colony you propose to assume episcopal authority over the body of Christians therein commonly called by that name, to which we belong, beg to state that we cannot recognise your claim to exercise such authority, nor to interfere in any wise with the clergy, ourselves, or the property of the Church. Her Majesty's Privy Council has judicially decided, on your petition, that we are in the colonies of the Crown in South Africa a voluntary association only, in the eye of the law, and that it rests with ourselves to make and execute our own rules, provided only that in so doing we do not do anything contrary to the law of the land.

The Crown, however, in letters patent granted to our bishops, marked out a course which, seeking the well-being of the Church, it desires us to follow. That course has been loyally followed by the Bishops of Capetown, Grahamstown, St. Helena, and the Orange Free State; and they have deposed you, on account of your teaching, from the exercise of your spiritual office, by a sentence in which we concur. That sentence has also been manifestly accepted by the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, to whom we look with the deepest reverence and affection.

This being the case, we must regard any attempt on your part to act in opposition to the judgment of the Church, expressed so frequently, so distinctly, and in such various ways, as an act interfering with those liberties as a voluntary association, and those rights, as loyal subjects of the Crown, so distinctly secured to us by the Privy Council.

EXTRAORDINARY FAREWELL DISCOURSE.—The Rev. W. Place, who has for six years been pastor of the Independent Church, Duke-street, Whitehaven, having in March last year intimated to the deacons of the congregation his intention of resigning the pastorate, preached his farewell discourse in the chapel on Sunday evening last. There was a large congregation. The rev. gentleman preached from 1 Cor. ii. 1-5, but the sermon was chiefly remarkable for the statement it contained of his reasons for breaking his connection with the congregation. He said that his health was one of those reasons, though not the principal one. For some time his position had been rendered so uncomfortable, and his usefulness so marred, that he felt he could hold it no longer. This he attributed, not to the vast majority of those who worshipped there, but to a mere handful of those who took much upon themselves. A few said they had not been edified. Could that be wondered at when they had come up hither with prejudiced minds—come up to deliberately insult him while preaching, and to ridicule him and make scorn of the words spoken when they left the house of God? He admitted he was not himself altogether blameless, and perhaps not guiltless; but other causes had been at work, counteracting his usefulness. "But who are they who make so much ado about little good being done? Have they themselves been striving to do good? They have been slandering my character and undermining my influence. They have been labouring to drive me from my post and to take the bread out of my children's mouths. They have caused the finger of scorn to be pointed at this place, and our holy Christianity to be evil spoken of. Who believes their piteous lament about the little success which has attended the preaching of the Gospel? Truly you might have been employed in better work, in seeking the welfare of your fellow-men and in advancing the cause of the Redeemer, instead of retarding its progress. I, however, leave you to make way for a man after your own heart, who may be caressed and praised, as I was at the first, and who may perhaps meet with a similar fate, and with a fate similar to that of my predecessors. I have spoken thus, in justice to my friends, who are neither few nor unimportant, and that no blame may by the public be attached to them; that the church assembling here may not be pointed at with scorn, and become a reproach." The rev. gentleman then exclaimed, dwelling a little upon each subject of his apostrophe: "Farewell, pulpit. Farewell, thou house of prayer. Farewell, sinner. Farewell, ye lambs of the flock. Farewell, my friends. Farewell, my foes. Some of you have long been such, some of you have only lately become such, and some are such who never tried to be otherwise, and who have not long resided in our town. You have sought to sow the seeds of dissent in this church and in churches in other towns, and you have succeeded. My enemies say they want a man of experience. Well, I am six years older than when I became your minister, and I think I am not six years a greater fool, but six years a wiser and better man; so that the excuse to get rid of me on the ground of wanting a man of more experience is miserably lame. You want a man physically stronger, but my afflictions, not once nor twice, are to be traced to your unchristian behaviour. And I should have been a stronger man to-day had I received better treatment at your hands. You say you want a man to visit. Do the afflicted and the poor complain? Not much; and you could not, I believe, prevail on one of them to lift a hand against me. It is you who complain, who, by repeated indignities offered, have striven to drive me from your houses. You have insulted me, and have insulted my family. Farewell. God forgive you, as I forgive you. I leave you to the accusations

of your consciences, if they be not dead within you. I leave you to brood over your guilt, and to the notoriety you have gained in the town—no enviable notoriety either. And I will meet you again before the tribunal of Infinite Justice, face to face in the presence of Him who judgeth righteous judgment, who shall discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him who feareth God and him who feareth Him not." The rev. gentleman then concluded by exhorting all to "stick to the old place," to let past differences be forgotten, and live in peace.—*Whitehaven Herald*.

GROWTH OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.

—There is no denying the fact that the young generation are deserting the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations in great numbers, partly owing to loss of faith in the old theology, and partly to the desire for greater social freedom than these churches admit of. Some years ago these wanderers drifted off into Unitarianism, but the Unitarian movement has, I think, spent its force. The Unitarian body may be fairly said to be on the decline everywhere. The more ardent and energetic spirits have got so near rationalism that the more timid will not follow them, and the steady preaching of negatives has grown somewhat wearisome for those who are not fond of speculation and dialectics. The consequence is that from Unitarianism itself, as well as from other Dissenting denominations—though the term Dissenting cannot, of course, with strict accuracy be applied to any denomination in this country—there is a tolerably steady stream if not of converts at least of deserters towards the Episcopal Church. In that Church they find a fair amount of intellectual freedom, as well as freedom from the social censorship which is in other bodies exercised over youthful disciples by both pastor and fellow members. Then there is in it more gratification for the taste, which has of late years been greatly cultivated in America. The music is better—the church architecture is better; the liturgy is, as far as language goes, perfect; and the whole ritual is pleasing to everybody who loves decency and order. Moreover, the clergy, if often professionally as narrow in their way as any of the Puritan clergy, are generally, although drawn from the same class as the other denominations, and not a whit better educated, for some reason or other more agreeable socially, more liberal, more, in short, "men of the world." Then the Church has never lost in America the social prestige which it enjoyed in the old colonial days. In all States in which the organisation of society was at all aristocratic, such as New York, Virginia, and South Carolina, it was, and continues to this day, what it is in England, the Church of "good society," the only denomination to which people to whom social position was of more importance than creeds, to whom worship was in some sense a pleasure of the taste, cared to belong. As wealth increases, of course the class who are acted on by considerations of this sort becomes proportionately large. Great numbers of people who passed their early life in the pious obscurity of Methodism or Congregationalism, as soon as they get a fine house and set up a carriage, buy a pew in the nearest Episcopal church, send their children to be confirmed, and bow one or two feet lower in the creed than anybody else. Nor is this movement confined to the large cities—it is visible everywhere. All who are tired of speculating and discussing, all who quarrel with their pastors or deacons, or get tired of the surveillance of "the brethren," all who want to get into "good society," all who love good music and in whom the religious sentiment can be cultivated aesthetically better than in any other way, all who like to pray and hate preaching, flock into the Episcopal Church. Its growth in every direction is consequently very rapid. It would be still more rapid, I think, if the pretensions of the clergy were not so great, if they did not insist so resolutely on being "priests," and were not so averse to using their teachings to aid in the solution of the various political and social problems of the day—if, in short, "the Church" were a little less of a Church, and a little more of a great moral influence.—*New York Correspondent of the Daily News*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—On Monday the Earl of Chichester presided over the first of a series of meetings to be held during the week at Freemasons' Hall. The noble Earl explained that the meetings had been arranged under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, and meetings of a similar character would be held simultaneously in various parts of the world. The Rev. William Pennesfather, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Mildmay-park, then delivered an elaborate address, in which he dwelt upon the mercies which had been experienced by Christians during the past year, and the duty of confessing their shortcomings and sins. Several hymns were sung and prayers offered, the large hall being densely crowded. Yesterday, Mr. Robert Culling Hanbury presided, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Adolph Saphir, B.A., his subject being, "The Christian Church; that its testimony may be clearer, its faith stronger, and its devotedness, zeal, and liberality enlarged."

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICES.—At the resumption of the services under the Dome of St. Paul's on Sunday evening, there was a very large congregation. The Bishop of London preached from Rev. i. 19—"The things which thou hast seen, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter." In the course of his exposition the Bishop said that in

attempting to preserve the landmarks of the Church it was not the duty of either clergy or laity to discourage human learning. They ought, on the contrary, to encourage it, for they were not afraid of any inquiry that might be instituted. At the same time, no acutely reasoned system of human philosophy formed for the purpose of setting forth the peculiar views of good men ought to be relied upon. Still less ought they to rely upon any gorgeous system of ceremonial worship, however excellent it might be in taste or however exquisitely constructed to speak in detail of some truth of some half truth—unhappily, it might sometimes be on behalf of some untruth which might be embodied in them. The great security of the Church was in the simple Gospel of Christ. He proceeded to speak of the condition of the masses of London, and the need of religious effort among them. The Rev. Dr. Monsell is to be the preacher next Sunday.—A new building was opened on Sunday evening last under the direction of the united committees for the theatre services—the Regent Music Hall, Vincent-square, Westminster. Our reporter (says the *Record*) attended, and found the hall to be a very handsome structure, and capable of holding some 1,500 to 1,700 persons. It was well filled on this occasion, and, to a very considerable extent, by the poor of the neighbourhood. As at the other services, the large majority of the attendants were men. The Rev. J. H. Wilson, secretary of the Home Missionary Society, preached a most suitable and well-illustrated discourse from the text, "Who is on the Lord's side?" which was listened to with profound attention throughout. About 200 remained to a prayer-meeting which was held at the conclusion of the service.—Special services were also held at St. James's Hall—afternoon, Rev. Newman Hall, especially for young men—evening, Rev. Josiah Henshaw; Britannia Theatre—evening, Rev. Richard Roberts; the Alhambra Palace, Standard, Pavilion, and Sadler's Wells Theatres.

THE REV. H. D. NORTHROP, the youthful American evangelist, who has raised a large and flourishing church in Hackney, near the Victoria-park, has felt constrained to resign that important charge, and he has been appointed by the Home Missionary Society (Congregational) to labour where he may be most usefully employed as an evangelist, amongst the poorest and most neglected classes in London and Edinburgh. Already Mr. Northrop is known and esteemed by multitudes of the poor in both the British and Scotch capital, to whom he has faithfully preached the Word of Life occasionally for several years past.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.—The new Congregational chapel, Lancaster-road, Upper Westbourne Park, was opened on Wednesday, when special services were held, both morning and evening. From a statement made by the building committee we learn that this enterprise originated solely from a desire to provide additional means of evangelical instruction in the large and important district of Bayswater. "There is no quarter of London," they say, "which presents a nobler field for Christian labour, and none in which it is more urgently required. The extraordinary rapidity with which the population increases, and with which new streets, squares, and terraces rise up, where, only the other day, open spaces and green fields were visible, calls for a strenuous effort to secure the faithful preaching of the Gospel in the midst of so great and so influential a neighbourhood." The new building is in the modern Italian style, and its acoustic capabilities are excellent. It is sixty-seven feet long, exclusive of vestries, and forty-three wide, and on the ground-floor it will accommodate 500 persons. It is intended, as funds come in, to complete the handsome tower which is included in the plans, to finish the spacious schoolrooms, and also to place galleries on each side of the interior, which will about double the present sittings. After the introductory devotional service, in which the Rev. Henry Fry, D.D., a clergyman of the Church of England, read the Scriptures, a special dedication prayer was offered up by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington Chapel. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel presided from 1 Tim. i. 16. The Rev. J. S. Russell, the minister of the church, then made a brief statement of the circumstances which had led to the erection of the building. He said it had not been the desire of the committee to build a grand and costly place, but one rather of an inexpensive and useful character, and in this he thought they had been successful. It was the earnest desire of himself and the church to be in sympathy and charity with all good people of every Christian communion in the neighbourhood. At the same time, they felt that they were called on to resist error and evil in whatever shape; and while upholding "the truth as it is in Jesus," they would always endeavour to do so in the spirit of love and Christianity. The contract price for so much of the work as was done was 2,000*l.* Additional works, however, had been undertaken and executed, which would raise it to 2,500*l.* They had received promises to the amount of upwards of 1,700*l.*, which would leave a deficiency of 800*l.* He felt extremely anxious that the church should not be crippled with a debt, and, therefore, trusted for vigorous effort on the part of all their friends. There was a large number of ministers and friends present, including the Rev. J. Davis, of the Evangelical Alliance; the Rev. J. Roberts, of Kensington; the Rev. William Tyler, of Mile-end New Town; the Rev. S. Thodey, Colonel Lawe, Mr. H. L. Marshall, Major-General Boyd, Mr. Henry Wright, &c. In the evening the preacher was the Rev. Samuel Martin.

RECTORY-PLACE CHAPEL, WOOLWICH.—A farewell service, to take leave of five mission-

aries, was held on Wednesday evening last week, at Rectory-place Chapel, Woolwich. Between five and six hundred members of churches in Woolwich and Plumstead took communion together with the young missionaries, in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The chapel was completely filled. The promised presence of Christ was graciously experienced, and the hallowed occasion will be remembered for years to come. The Rev. William Gill, minister of the chapel, formerly missionary at Rarotonga, presided. The Rev. H. Harbutt read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., gave a brief record of the history of Protestant missions in the Pacific. The Rev. Robert Robinson, lately appointed Home Secretary to the Missionary Society, addressed the communicants, and especially the young missionaries, on the importance and efficacy of the atonement made by Jesus Christ. The Rev. William Gill spoke of the triumphs of the Gospel as seen in our mission churches. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson made a solemn appeal to the communicants on the claims of the heathen world, and Mr. Farebrother addressed the spectators. The five missionaries, with their wives, who are in connection with the London Missionary Society, and appointed to labour on islands in the South Pacific, embarked on board the new missionary ship, John Williams, off Gravesend, on Thursday afternoon. In no part of the world has Christianity gained more signal triumphs over heathenism than in Polynesia. Fifty years ago the entire population was in a state of ignorant idolatry and cruel barbarism, but now order, civilisation, and godliness prevail to a large extent. In many of the groups of islands, Christian Protestant churches have been gathered, whose members, for consistent character and conduct, are second to none in the world. To all who take interest in these Gospel aggressions over heathenism, the above service must have been most gratifying; but it was especially so to the church and congregation worshipping at Rectory-place Chapel, inasmuch as their pastor, the Rev. William Gill, who formerly laboured for sixteen years at Rarotonga, is still attached by many sacred associations to the churches and population of those lovely far-off islands.

OAKHAM.—The Rev. E. Ault, late of Lyme Regis, having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church in this town, commenced his stated ministry on the first Sabbath of the new year.

TOTTEN INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The Rev. W. Robinson, of Nottingham, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship, will commence his stated labours on Sunday next, January 14th.

RESIGNATION.—A Welsh settlement was commenced September last on the Rio Chapat, Patagonia, by a band of 150 emigrants, and the Rev. D. Lloyd Jones, Pfestiniog, an Independent minister distinguished for his activity and courage, has resigned the pastorate of the churches of Bethania and Saron in order to devote his energies to the advocacy and advancement of that emigration scheme.

LAYING A FOUNDATION-STONE.—The foundation-stone of a new Welsh Wesleyan Chapel, Shaw-street, Liverpool, was laid on New Year's day by Mrs. Maurice Williams. A large number of gentlemen, including the Rev. W. Rallsford, chairman of the district, took part in the interesting proceedings. Councillor Maurice Williams subscribed 1,500*l.* The building will cost in all about 7,000*l.*, and towards that amount the sale of the old chapel, Benn's Garden, has produced 4,000*l.*

THE REV. C. LAROM.—We are informed the Rev. C. Larom has recently resigned the pastorate of the church and congregation assembling in Townhead-street Chapel. This was his first pastoral charge, and has been his only one, he having entered upon it on leaving college, and having sustained it through a course of forty-five years. Mr. Larom is still able to engage in occasional public service for the religious interests of the town, but is advised to relinquish the duties and responsibilities of the pastorate. He retires with the affectionate regrets of a united and beloved people, who are about to present to him a testimonial of their high regard of his person and ministry.—*Sheffield Independent*.

BELVOIR-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—On Sunday morning last, a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, in aid of the suffering missionaries in Jamaica. The rev. gentleman dwelt with his accustomed eloquence on the thoughts suggested by the new year, and briefly alluded to the objects of the collection. In the evening, Dr. Underhill preached. The proceeds of the collections amounted to 45*l.*; and afterwards several leading members of the congregation meeting in the vestry of the chapel added donations, which, united to the collections, raised the total sum to 115*l.* We have reason to believe that in the course of a short time Dr. Underhill will address the public of Leicester, on the subject of the recent proceedings in Jamaica, in the Temperance Hall.—*Leicester Mercury*.

BUSHEY.—The opening services of a new Independent place of worship, Bushey New Town, to which the name of "Christ Church" is given, took place on Sunday, Dec. 24th, and Tuesday, Dec. 26th. The Sabbath services were conducted by the minister, Dr. Newton, and the Rev. James Powell Welton, assistant minister, formerly of Regent's Park College. On Tuesday evening a public tea was held, after which speeches were delivered by ministers and friends expressive of their interest in the work and the necessity that existed for some place of worship in such a large district. In the evening the Rev. John

Basley, Independent minister, of Bushey, read the Scriptures and offered prayer, and the Rev. David Thomas, D.D., of London, preached a sermon from John xiv. 12. The local paper says, "The basis of this new church and congregation is unsectarian, and the object is to unite in worship and in life those for whom Christ died, rather than to dwell on the differences which separate true Christian people. A form of prayer is used at the morning service, while that of the evening is extemporaneous throughout."

SALEM CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—On Monday evening week the members of the church and congregation connected with Salem Chapel held their annual new year's tea-party in the schoolroom. An excellent tea was partaken of by more than three hundred persons, after which a meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. J. G. Miall, pastor. Mr. Miall opened the proceedings by an interesting review of the events connected with the congregation that had marked the past year, and recorded the names of several who had been removed from its communion by death. He referred to the condition of Bradford at the present time as contrasted with what it was when he commenced his labours at Salem twenty-nine years ago, and urged the prevailing prosperity as an incitement to increased usefulness among Christians. A pleasing report of the operations of the Bible mission in Bradford was read by Mr. Miall, in which the energy and perseverance of the Bible-woman, and some interesting results of her work, were spoken of. Mr. Lilly, student at Airedale College, then proposed—"Farewell to 1865." Mr. Robert Milligan followed with, "Welcome to 1866." Mr. Thomas Stephenson spoke chiefly as to the contemplated improvements in the Salem Chapel premises, their necessity, and the certainty that the liberality of the people would make their accomplishment easy. Mr. Yates cordially supported Mr. Stephenson, and pointed out many things for which, as residents in Bradford, the congregation had reason to be thankful. The Rev. Josiah Andrews gave the sentiment—"Christianity the parent of liberty and social equality," and the Rev. Professor Shearer gave "The young," on which he based a few stirring and eloquent observations addressed particularly to the young men there present. Mr. McKean gave, "The Institutions of Spinkwell," and dwelt upon the operations of the Sunday and day-schools, as well as the Sabbath services conducted there by the Rev. Josiah Andrews.

OPENING OF A CHAPEL AT MELBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The opening services to commemorate the erection of a new Independent chapel at Melbourn, Cambs, took place on Thursday last, and the proceedings drew together a large number of persons, many coming from Royston, Cambridge, Meldock, and the neighbouring villages. The new chapel, of which the Rev. C. Wright is the minister, stands upon a site—the ground being given by the esteemed pastor—directly opposite to that of the old meeting-house. The general plan of the building has been much admired for its neatness, beauty, and commodiousness. The architectural style is that of the modified Byzantine, from the design of Mr. R. H. Moore, of Walbrook, London. The chapel will seat about 800 persons; it cost about 2,400*l.*, the whole of which has been raised, excepting 200*l.*, a loan obtained from the Chapel-building Society. The proceedings commenced at eleven o'clock, when Divine service was held in the chapel, which was numerously attended. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Binney, who took for his text 2 Cor. iv. 18. The company then adjourned to the old meeting-house, where a capital dinner was provided and partaken of. At three o'clock there was a public meeting in the new chapel, presided over by Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. The edifice was crowded; there could not be less than 1,400 persons present. The hymn was given out by the Rev. C. Wright, and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Fulbourn. Addresses were delivered by the chairman; the Revs. C. Wright, T. Binney, H. Martin, J. Smith (Wisbech), J. C. Gallaway (London), J. Medway, and S. Clear (of Cambridge). The chairman gave 100*l.*; Mr. J. Morley, 20*l.*; S. Young, Esq., M.P. for the county, 5*l.*; R. H. Moore, Esq., 21*l.*; Geo. Martin, Esq., 10*l.*; S. Clear, Esq., 25*l.* Tea was provided in the old chapel, and a sermon preached in the new chapel in the evening by the Rev. J. W. Boulding, and the entire proceedings closed.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The members of the Independent church and congregation assembling in Albion Chapel, Ashton, held their annual tea-meeting on the 28th ult., in the large hall of the new schools. The Rev. J. Hutchison, pastor, occupied the chair. After a substantial tea, the chairman introduced the business of the evening, in a short address on the conditions of church success. Mr. J. O. Taylor read the report of the Sunday-schools originated and sustained by the church. The report conveyed the gratifying information that the schools are beginning to recover from the effects of the late cotton famine. The members on the rolls show an increase since this time last year of thirty-five scholars, and at present amount to 2,091 scholars, who are instructed by 213 teachers. The vitality of the schools was made clear by the increase of both books and readers in the school-libraries, which contain upwards of 4,000 volumes, and are largely read by both teachers and scholars. Hugh Mason, Esq., laid before the meeting a statement of the church's finances for the past year, in which he stated that the entire revenue of the church for 1865 amounted to 4,280*l.*, and that this large sum had been expended upon the following objects, viz., congregational purposes, foreign missions, home missions, Sunday-schools, Lancashire County Union, Lancashire College, new chapel at

Droylson, and Ashton Infirmary. Mr. Mason, in some forcible remarks, pointed out the vast power for good possessed by a church that in one year could raise such a sum for the cause of religion and humanity. Mr. W. Wood read the report of the home mission activities of the church. During the year services had been conducted at three preaching-stations, viz., Charlestown, Dukinfield Hall, and Taunton, with average attendances respectively of 120, 100, and 40. The results of the mission operations, as indicated by the report, are such as to stimulate all who participate in this blessed work to increased liberality and labour. The meeting, which was throughout of the most harmonious and friendly kind, was greatly enlivened by the generous and valuable services of the chapel choir, conducted by J. Horner, Esq.

UNITED METHODISTS IN EAST LONDON.—The week before last the foundation-stone was laid of a new chapel in Limehouse, connected with the United Methodist Free Churches. It is to hold some 500 persons. On New Year's Day the foundation-stone of a new chapel at Poplar, belonging to the same active religious body, was laid. The ceremony was performed by Henry Green, Esq., the well-known ship-builder, who said in the course of his remarks that he thought the form of worship a matter of little moment compared with the doctrines preached. If a free salvation, adapted alike to rich and poor, were offered, he wished them success, and with that feeling he had cheerfully consented to take part in their new building. He was born in the parish; he knew something of its growth, its wants, and its requirements, and he knew well a large chapel was wanted in the locality. He concluded a very hearty address by wishing the cause every blessing and the most complete success. He then proceeded to lay the stone, with the usual ceremony, after placing in a cavity underneath a bottle containing the circuit documents signed by Mr. Green. The children and congregation then united in singing the hymn, commencing, "Jerusalem, my glorious home." The singing was well conducted, earnest, and very hearty, abundantly testifying to the harmony which prevailed. It was intended to have had several addresses at this period of the proceedings, but Mr. Alderman Lusk and the Rev. John Kennedy not being able to be present, the senior minister of the locality, the Rev. George Smith, D.D., then ascended the stone, and delivered a very cordial and encouraging address. Mr. Chipchase then gave a brief history of the society at Poplar, especially noting the harmony and united sympathy of the church. The doxology was then sung, and the Rev. Robert Lyon concluded the ceremony with prayer. The tea-meeting followed shortly afterwards in the large temporary iron church close by. Opacious, and well arranged, and tastefully decorated as was the room, its dimensions were very inadequate to the large numbers which crowded the place. After a bountiful repast, the public meeting was commenced by the Rev. Samuel Chester giving out a hymn. The Rev. Thomas Foster led the devotions afterwards. A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, arrived to take the chair just at the right moment, he having travelled 200 miles to be present. The Secretary read the report of the building committee, from which we learn that the new edifice is to be erected on freehold ground, and will cost 4,500*l*. Towards this sum 617*l*. had been realised by a bazaar, and 23*l*. by the Sabbath-school children. These, with sums from other sources, had raised the receipts to the end of the year 1865 to 1,875*l*. Mr. Green, who laid the stone, gave a donation of 250*l*., in addition to 50*l*. on a previous occasion. Twenty-one guineas were deposited on the stone, in addition to a parcel wrapped in brown paper from an anonymous Poplar friend, which contained a 20*l*. note and 30*l*. in gold. Up to the time of reading the report 2,340*l*. had been given, which was not quite half the required amount to cover costs. The Chairman said in the course of some remarks said that, though a Churchman, he was no stranger to the effects of endowments, and the building they were about to erect would be an endowment to their children and to their children's children for many generations. He was gratified when he saw endowments applied to the purposes for which they were intended, but he had witnessed so much misappropriation of endowments for religious purposes in the country that he felt deeply concerned in the matter. No less a sum than 50,000*l*. a year falls to the use of the Church of England for endowment purposes; but how small a portion of that sum was used for the benefit of the poor, for whom it was primarily intended! He referred to the comparative failure of the Bishop of London's Fund, and gave as a reason that the people in the metropolis knew that the resources of the Church were not properly applied. He was anxious to provide a remedy for this crying evil, to remove the abuses of property, and make the vast revenues of the Church available for the use of the poor. The building now in course of erection was evidence that the friends at Poplar were not depending on the resources of the Church, but they were helping themselves; and, therefore, their object was one deserving of every encouragement. He had the strongest objection to any resort to law—as in Church-rates—to support religion; hence his strong disposition to aid and encourage those who gave such practical proof that their principles were right by raising such edifices as that they were erecting by voluntary efforts. Rev. Dr. Cooke expressed his great delight at being present on so interesting an occasion, and especially had he been pleased with the honest, outspoken, and appropriate address of their chairman. He sincerely prayed for the time soon to come when all the smaller bodies of Methodists would be united together. On the question

of misappropriated endowments, the rev. doctor spoke warmly and strongly, quoting figures to show the progress of Popery in this land, and also to show how greatly this advance in Popery had been aided by the misappropriation of Protestant endowments; especially naming the fact that there were one hundred Romish priests present at the ceremony of enthroning the new Romish Archbishop Manning, all of whom had been educated in Protestant colleges, and who were recreant clergymen of the Church of England! Mr. J. Outhbertson pointed out how utterly inadequate was the provision made in the metropolis for the religious wants of the people. Rev. J. S. Withington delivered an address, setting forth the advantages of religion, and exhibiting its influences in social and in commercial life. Rev. Robert Bushell, in a most enthusiastic speech, warmly stated his belief in the glorious future of the cause of Free Methodism at Poplar. The collection followed, which realised 39*l*. 12*s*. The Rev. W. Reed delivered an earnest and congratulatory address, in which he congratulated Mr. Withington on his cheerful aspect after passing through so severe a legal ordeal. Other addresses followed by Mr. Thomas Outhbertson, Captain King, Rev. S. Chester, Mr. T. Roope, and Mr. J. Chipchase.

DEPARTURE OF THE JOHN WILLIAMS.—In our last number we briefly referred to the valedictory service at the Poultry Chapel, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking leave of five missionaries and their wives who sailed on Saturday in the John Williams, for the South Seas. The missionaries and their wives had been addressed at the Mission-house in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Tidman. In the evening the first part of the service was conducted by the Rev. W. Farebrother, who made a brief statement explaining the circumstances under which they had come together. The Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., of Stepney, then delivered an address to the missionaries, and began by noticing the difference between the circumstances in which they left England, and those in which the pioneers of the South Sea Mission left seventy years ago. They would find it hard when they reached Polynesia to realise the different circumstances in which their predecessors entered on their labours; and, even should it be the lot of some of them to carry the Gospel into parts from which savagism and idolatry had not yet been driven, they would have the benefit of the experience of those who had laboured in similar parts before them, so that it might truly be said that other men had laboured, and that they were about to enter into their labours. He also congratulated them that their work was aggressive, and not defensive. In all the older lands the Christian minister had to exercise his ministry as the Jews built their temple under Nehemiah. Questions which seemed settled in one generation came up in the next with an assumption of novelty which did not really belong to them, and distracted and perplexed those who would fain find something more congenial to do than to fight old battles over again. But it was their duty, when they reached the South Seas, not to use the sword, but the trowel—not to defend the faith, but to convey that faith in all its purity and simplicity to others, that it might be life and salvation to them, as it was to themselves. Their mission was based on the assumption of the truth of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, not an ignorant or indolent assumption, but one based on inquiry and on evidence. They were not blindly accepting conclusions from other hands the grounds of which they did not know; but, having traversed the path of inquiry for their own satisfaction, and having felt in their own souls the Divine, regenerating, and sanctifying power of the truth, their mission now was to make that truth known to those who sat in darkness and in the region of the shadow of death. Whatever personal interest they might feel in the questions now agitating English society, they would leave all those questions behind them, because they did not enter into their work. Others might engage in doubting and disputation; but they left all that behind them, and went forth holding, "without controversy," the great mystery of godliness in which alone they found hope for the world. Nor did they take with them any undetermined question as to what the death of Christ properly was, or signified, but they boldly proclaimed to the world that Christ gave His life a ransom for sinners. But, while they were not going forth to defend the truth, but to proclaim it, they were going to win fresh demonstrations to support it. The essence of the Christianity which had been found efficient to new-create sunken and savage tribes was contained in those most sublimely mysterious and blessedly simple words, "God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." This was the Gospel which they were to carry to Polynesia, and in its fruits as ministered by them, those at home expected to receive fresh demonstration of the power and the wisdom of God in the recovery and restoration of the nations of the earth. Mr. Kennedy concluded with a direct personal address to the missionaries, setting before them the solemn responsibility of their enterprise, and the cheering considerations by which their faith, hope, and courage should be sustained. One of the missionaries, whose name was not announced, then gave a short address, thanking the meeting for their kindness and good wishes; after which the Rev. B. Robinson commended the missionaries and their wives to God in prayer. The Rev. Mr. Harbutt, formerly a missionary in the South Seas, also took part in the service.

EVANGELISTIC WORK IN DURHAM.—For a length of time the desire to spread the Gospel has been growing in the churches of the south-western district of Durham, and various isolated efforts have been

made to establish preaching-stations in the villages and rising populations around. Encouraging success attended these efforts, and led to the formation of a union of churches that the work may be carried forward and extended by combination and co-operation. The various stations are grouped around the different churches. Each church is responsible for the expenses incurred at its own stations; but an auxiliary fund has been begun to open up new ground and aid churches unable to meet extra expenses. The places are supplied with preachers, according to a general plan made out quarterly. Five pastors, one evangelist, and fifteen lay preachers, aided by Sabbath-school teachers and tract-distributors, are employed. As the different churches have entered heartily into the movement, arrangements are made to relieve their pastors on one or two Sabbaths in each quarter, for the purpose of itinerating, and their pulpits are occupied by lay preachers and occasional supplies. By this combination of agencies the work of evangelising is carried on with energy and comparative ease. Nearly all the congregations are in an encouraging state. At one station a flourishing day-school has been established. There is also a large Band of Hope, an excellent Sunday-school, male and female benefit societies, and a penny-bank. A workman's institute is proposed, and an effort is in progress to build suitable premises to carry out these objects. In another village a mission-hall is being fitted up, and will be ready for use in about a month. At Shildon, where there is a scattered population of nearly 6,000, the Wesleyan chapel, seating three hundred, has been purchased, and will be opened for use about the end of March. At present the services on the Lord's-day are conducted in the Mechanics' Institute. The quarterly meeting of the Union was held, at Gainford, on Thursday, December 29; the ministers, lay preachers, delegates, and officers of the churches at Darlington, Bishop Auckland, Staindrop, Gainford, and Whorlton were present. The Rev. James Hoyle, B.A., presided. The Rev. W. Bowman, secretary of the Union, read the minutes of the last meeting. The list of preachers was revised, and several additions made. The state of the stations was reported by the different ministers and delegates, and the business of the meeting was conducted in a very harmonious and earnest spirit. Several interesting facts were related. At one station two friends who had been members of Congregational churches at a distance had been praying for a year that they might have the privilege of worshipping God according to their own preference. Unknown to themselves, this Union had arranged to commence religious services at that place. It is scarcely necessary to add that these friends and their families are the nucleus of a Christian church at that place. At the close of the business proceedings, a tea-meeting was held in the hall of the Literary Institute, tastefully decorated for the occasion, and which was crowded to the doors. After tea the company adjourned to a more commodious place in the Congregational chapel, where W. R. Stoke, Esq., of Darlington, presided. A report of the work carried on by the church at Gainford was read. The finances were satisfactory. Eight members had been added to the church. Tracts had been circulated on the loan system at all the stations. Domestic visitation was conducted by the evangelist, whose labours were most acceptable. Special open-air services had been held during summer, and various efforts put forth to promote temperance and improve the social and intellectual condition of the people. The pastor of the church stated that it was intended to erect a building adjoining the chapel for week-evening services, lectures, school, and other purposes. The Rev. H. Kendal, of Darlington, gave an address of great power, showing the advantages of the Union in carrying on the work of the churches. The Rev. J. Hoyle, Messrs. Digney, Dickson, Tate, Jarratt (of Darlington), and Mr. Illingworth (of Evenwood), also spoke in a very stirring way. It is believed that an impetus to the spread of the Gospel in the neighbourhood has been given, which will be felt for a long time to come.

Correspondence.

THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—You and your readers may perhaps be nearly weary of the subject of Jamaica, but it is, nevertheless, a subject to which public attention can be scarcely too often, or too strongly drawn. In this view I am confirmed by the somewhat remarkable speech just delivered at Oxford by the Colonial Secretary, in which he refers to the great promptitude and skill with which, after the outbreak at Morant Bay, safety was restored to all persons of whatever race or colour who desired to live in peace and orderly submission to the authorities.

If sarcasm were usual on the part of members of her Majesty's Government, we might excuse Mr. Cardwell by supposing him to refer to the safety and protection accorded to Mr. W. Gordon, a coloured man; to Dr. Bruce, a Scotchman; to numerous white people arrested on charges of disaffection; and to the innumerable black people shot down like hares in the jungle, or hanged like dogs on the shore of Morant Bay. We, must however, I fear, apply his words otherwise, and if so, there appears to be the gravest necessity that the proceedings of the Government and the Jamaica Commission should receive close attention at every step from all right-minded men. Especially does this duty rest upon all Nonconformists; for for them, most unjustly, has the whole blame been thrown throughout, and it is to them that liberty and law must ever look for their firmest supporters.

Would it not be well that all Nonconformist congregations should prepare petitions to Parliament so as to

be ready at its first opening? If some simple form of petition, praying that the investigation may be thorough, and that no considerations of State policy or expediency be allowed to stand in the way of a full vindication of the innocent and severe punishment of the guilty, were drawn up by the Congregational and Baptist Unions and circulated among the different Nonconformist churches, I believe that such a manifestation of feeling would be given as would greatly strengthen the Government if determined on a right course, and do much to deter it from any wrong course. At any rate, Nonconformists would then be clear from all participation in the crimes recently committed in Jamaica, and their moral influence would be greatly strengthened.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM S. ALDIS.

Cambridge, January 2, 1866.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—The Liberation Society would do a great service to the West Indian communities if they brought prominently to the notice of the Colonial Minister the state of the Anglican Church in our ancient colonial empire. The two first bishops were consecrated only forty years ago, and consisted of the Bishop of Jamaica and the Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. They were paid from the four and a half per cent. Crown dues, but which dues were remitted at the period of emancipation, and the payment of their salaries transferred to the Imperial Exchequer. The act for dividing the diocese of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands into three was brought in and passed by the present Lord Derby, when Secretary for the Colonies. Bishop Coleridge retired, and the three archdeacons of Barbadoes, Antigua, and British Guiana—Drs. Parry, Davis, and Austin—became bishops, with a corresponding number of archdeacons and rural deans under them. This would be all perfectly fair if the members of the Anglican communion (as they do in other colonies) furnished the ecclesiastical funds, but it will be seen that the clergy are paid partly from local and partly from the Imperial taxation.

The connection of the Church with the State in the colonies is of very modern growth, i.e., within the last forty years. From their first appointment the bishops have had seats in the Legislative Councils; but the present Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands (although, I believe, not a professed Anglican) recommended the rural deans of the colonies also to have seats, and at the least two, if not more, of these got provisional appointments from home, and they have been confirmed in their appointments by the Colonial Office, viz., the rural dean of St. Vincent, and the rector of the parish of St. George, and the clergyman holding the same office in Grenada. In both these islands the Anglicans are in a minority, and for some years a bitter contest has gone on in each, the Dissenters contending that the local Government should do one of two things—either pay all clergymen of every denomination from the taxes, or to pay none. This is done in Australia.

At the present moment, when so much attention is directed to the West Indies, this matter ought to be urged on the Colonial Office before a fresh batch of bishops are appointed, two being aged.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

London, January 8, 1866.

GENEROUS DONATIONS FOR THE SUFFERING FREEDMEN OF AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

ESTEEMED FRIEND.—Wilt thou permit me to ask the kind attention of thy philanthropic and Christian readers to the communication at the foot of this letter?

The latest intelligence from America, forwarded by those intimately conversant with localities in which the emancipated slaves most abound, and of America, furnished by members of the Society of Friends and others who have just returned from visits to those localities, alike represent the condition of the coloured people as most harrowing—their ordinary sufferings being made more terrible by the intensely severe American winter. It is stated by the American Government Freedmen's Bureau that in the States of Georgia and Alabama alone 70,000 emancipated slaves were liable to perish at the beginning of winter, and it is confidently computed that many thousands will actually die from want and exposure to the cold, notwithstanding public and private efforts put forth on their behalf; and these not only the aged, the weakly, and the young (very many of these being fatherless, motherless, or parentless), but also the able-bodied—both men and women. A similar condition of things prevails, although in a less extensive degree, in other ex-slave States. Surely these facts constitute an appeal for help, which must, from their very nature, prove resistless. It is gratifying to me to report that the Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association has been the medium of forwarding from kindred bodies, and through the donations which it has received from benevolent persons of all parties in politics, and all denominations in religion, nearly 4,000 pairs of blankets, during the past few weeks, for bestowment on these sufferers. One generous donor has given, chiefly anonymously, through our associations, more than 1,000l. for helping the Freed Coloured People, and the letter of another anonymous donor—a copy of which I append—will not only substantially help, but will nobly plead for, exposed and perishing freedmen, their parents, wives, widows, and children; but speaks more nobly still for the kind-heartedness, and modesty, and munificence of the donor. Most earnestly do we hope that others may be induced, in proportion to their means, to follow these praiseworthy examples. Almost through this communication shall have gained publicity through thy columns, this noble contribution will be on its way for distribution, in suitable forms, among the objects of our solicitude.

Thine respectfully,

B. H. CADBURY,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association, 29, George-street, Edgbaston.

(Copy of Letter.)

“December 26, 1865.—Sir,—Feeling the great import-

ance that something of extensive aid should be promptly rendered to the American Freedmen, I have sent 500l. for the object. I beg that it may be used immediately, and my name be strictly withheld; the amount to be entered as from W. R.; but you will please send me a report.—B. H. CADBURY, Grove House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.”

VILLAGE EVANGELISATION IN MIDDLESEX.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—May we through your columns draw the attention of the friends of village evangelisation to the effort being made by the students of New College to sustain and perpetuate the preaching of the Gospel at Feltham? It is one of the market-gardening districts of London, consequently the bulk of the population are very poor. The census return is nearly 2,000. There is Church accommodation for 400, and a Wesleyan Chapel which holds ninety. It stands between Hanworth, distant one mile, Ashford, distant two miles, Bedfont, one mile. In these places there is no chapel of any kind. In August, 1861, the students commenced preaching there. The congregation averaged eleven or twelve persons. Now there is a church of thirty members and two Sabbath-schools. The little chapel has become so crowded as to be injurious to health.

A new chapel has been erected, at a cost, including site, of 800l. 150l. is still required. Next Tuesday is our opening day (see advertisement). Will our friends who cannot be with us send a donation then?

Yours, &c.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE FOR FELTHAM CHAPEL.

MR. BRIGHT AT ROCHDALE.

A public meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of Parliamentary reform was held in the Theatre Royal, Rochdale, last Wednesday evening; Mr. S. Stott, Mayor of Rochdale, in the chair. The theatre was densely crowded. The chairman briefly opened the proceedings. He explained that the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a requisition, signed by nearly one thousand of the inhabitants of the borough, who were anxious to give expression to their feelings in regard to Parliamentary reform before the meeting of the new Parliament. Mr. H. KELSALL, with a few appropriate remarks, moved the first resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is imperative on the present Government to introduce a Reform Bill in the approaching session of Parliament, which in its provisions shall fully satisfy the just expectations of the people.

Mr. PETRIE seconded the resolution, in supporting which Mr. POTTER, M.P., expressed his belief that if the Liberals were now united, a real measure of Reform would be passed by the present Parliament.

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., on rising to support the resolution, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. After a passing tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Cobden, he proceeded to consider the present position of the reform question, which he described as in some degree critical, but in a much larger degree favourable. Three things he held to be necessary to complete the constitution of the country, and to confer upon the people a full and real representation—first, such an extension of the suffrage as should leave no class excluded; second, the adoption of the ballot as a protection for the voter; and third, such a rearrangement of seats as should give a more equitable distribution of political power. The most important and pressing question, however, was that of the suffrage. The country would have no cause to complain, considering the difficulties which the Government would have to contend, if they were to propose an extension of the suffrage to 5l. or 6l. householders in boroughs and to 10l. householders in counties. His own opinion was that the municipal franchise was the best. If they adopted household suffrage they would restore as it were (the ancient constitutional borough franchise of the kingdom. (Loud cheers.) In Scotland the municipal officers were chosen by the same voters as M.P.'s, and he was not aware that their municipal electors had within the last thirty years better fulfilled their duty or better administered the affairs of their municipalities than the municipal constituencies of England. (Cheers.) This suffrage question had an important bearing on the elevation of the working man.

I believe if you give a vote to a large number of working men, or to all householders—and although it included a large number of idle, drunken, and profligate persons, who are indeed to be found in every class—I believe that you would give to the great bulk of them something that would be invaluable. It would give at least a great number of them occasion to think of their position, and to entertain a much higher idea of it. You would add enormously to and go far to create an idea of self-respect in them. (Cheers.) And I venture to say that nothing that private benevolence or private teaching could accomplish could approach the immense good of every kind that would come to the great body of the people from being admitted to the rank of citizens. (Cheers.)

With respect to counties, if the Derby Cabinet, after much discussion in 1853, thought it was proper to admit all occupiers of 10l., was there any one of them who would get up now and say that the 10l. occupiers in the counties were not fit to be entrusted with the elective franchise. (Cheers.) The same proposal also appeared in the bill of the Palmerston Government, and was not objected to.

I should also propose to reduce the county franchise to 10l., but it would be necessary to state that no occupier of land should be enfranchised under it whose house was not of certain real value—say a value of 6l. at which it might possibly be fixed; because unless a value was fixed the landowners would cut out squares of land of two, three, or four acres, and make as many electors of that class, wholly dependent on themselves, as would place every county constituency in the kingdom at their disposal.

Some provision should be made for the admission of “lodgers”—some moderate rental and moderate residence fixed, and this point, no doubt, the Government would take into consideration.

If, however, I might give them a bit of advice, it would be this: that the bill should be simple; that it should offer as few opportunities as possible for contests in Parliament; that it should be drawn up with all the ability that the ablest lawyer in the employ of the Government can give to it; and that when presented to Parliament it should be manfully defended to the last. (Cheers.)

It was said that Earl Russell was being urged to adopt a 12l. or 15l. county franchise, and a 7l. or 8l. borough qualification. If the Government yielded in this matter, they would, he thought, show that they did not comprehend the position which this question occupied in the minds of their countrymen, and would prove that they were peddlars in politics and not statesmen. There were points on which the question occupied rather a critical position; but he did not see the force of the argument that if the measure failed, either the Government must retire and the Conservatives come into office, or that Parliament must be dissolved. If the bill passed, it was not at all necessary that there should be a dissolution; and it would be in the power of the Government to say that they would not consider such a step immediately necessary. The danger which he considered infinitely more substantial was that brought into view by the question as to whether the Government would have courage enough to carry the measure.

Edmund Burke, who was a great critic, said, “This is my idea of a Government—one consisting of presiding principle and prolific energy.” At this moment the presiding principle of the Government is admitted to be the extension of the political rights of the people. Whether they will show the prolific energy which is necessary for making their bill an Act of Parliament, time only can show. Now, if Lord Russell holds the reins with tremulous and feeble hands, I think the danger from this source is tenfold anything that can arise from any other source in the coming session. (Hear, hear.) I saw the other day a paragraph from an Indian newspaper which, describing the immense extensive household of an Indian Rajah, or prince, stated that there were some hundreds of what were called prophesying Brahmins in his establishment. A Brahmin is the Hindoo priest, and is of great authority. Now, I have no doubt whatever that there are prophesying Brahmins in the great Whig house somewhere, and I dare say they are foretelling all sorts of evils that may come from the passing from this bill. (Laughter.) I have heard a member, and a member since then of a Whig Cabinet, declare that he believed that there was no one in the country more frightened of the Reform Bill than certain members of Brooke's Club—the great Whig club in St. James's-street, London. If the prophesying Brahmins are foretelling all kinds of evil, I venture to tell Lord Russell that their counsels, if followed, will be not only perilous, but I believe they will be fatal counsels to him and to his Government. (Cheers.) Every open foe of this measure will be emboldened; every concealed and treacherous foe will be stimulated to his treachery; the confidence of the people throughout the country, which is now healthy and growing, will be lost, and the end of the present Government may be easily predicted. (Hear, hear.)

He was somewhat apprehensive on account of the deplorable feebleness observable in respect to the Jamaica question. The Colonial Minister ought to have called a Cabinet meeting as soon as he received Governor Eyre's despatch; but for three weeks nothing was done.

They tell us that we are to wait. Well, Mr. Cardwell waited, and apparently nothing has come from his waiting. I am told that one of the great actors in this great tragedy has come from Jamaica, has had an interview with members of the Government, and that even he has nothing further to communicate. Then what was the object of waiting if the facts were admitted? The illegal putting to death of subjects of the Queen and citizens of the empire was minutely and accurately described by the very pen and hand of the Governor himself. (Cheers.) Nothing that he could say afterwards could unsay or undo that which had been said and done with regard to the execution of Mr. Gordon. I believe there is not a judge in this kingdom at this hour, there is not a law officer of the Crown in the three kingdoms, there is not a lawyer in practice in the three kingdoms, who will differ from me in the opinion that I now express that the execution of that unfortunate man Gordon, was in all its parts—in his transference from the place where he was arrested, in his being handed over to a court, formed, it is said, of two lieutenants and an ensign, or some such inferior officers, in the manner in which he was treated before that tribunal, in the manner in which he was treated after his mock trial—I say from the beginning to the end it is a mass of illegality; and I believe there is not a judge who sits upon the bench in this United Kingdom who, speaking in his private capacity, would doubt for one single moment that Gordon was murdered. (Cheers.) You have all read that letter which he wrote to his wife within an hour of his execution. I know nothing in letter-writing that surpasses it. When I read it, my exclamation, my first thought was, “Why this reminds me of the temper and the language of the martyr Stephen”; and since that martyrdom I have read of nothing in which the language and the tempers were so beautiful as the expressions contained in that melancholy and wonderful epistle. And yet I am told—I hope my authority is not good—that when Parliament meets there will be a desperate onslaught on Mr. Cardwell and the Government because they have suspended the Governor, and have sent out a commission of inquiry. One of these Tory gentlemen said, “Aye, if so-and-so had been Prime Minister he would not have given way to the clamour of a hundred Dissenting parsons.” (Derisive cheers.) I can't believe that that party which calls itself Conservative will make this question of Jamaica a battle-ground in the ensuing session. Mr. Disraeli is a man a head and shoulders taller than all those who sit about him or follow him in intellect and statesmanship, and I do not, and I will not, believe until I see it that Mr. Disraeli will ever permit

the shocking atrocities committed in Jamaica, or a defence of them, to be in any way associated with his public character and career. (Cheers.) Besides, suppose—which I should think highly probable—suppose that Mrs. Gordon were to retire from the island, so sad to her henceforth, and come to England. Suppose she came to the bar of the House of Commons to ask for justice. Is there any man in that House who dare get up to deny that justice to that woman? Or if she should make her way as a suppliant to the steps of the Throne, can it be believed the widow of the murdered Gordon will ask in vain for justice at the hands of England's widowed Queen? (Loud cheers.)

But his mind was also filled with apprehension by the fact that, as it was stated, Earl Russell had asked Lord Stanley to join his Government; as such a fact looked like a confession of weakness, and a proof of the general complaint that the Whigs had not encouraged young men. Surely Lord Russell could find among the members of the Liberal party some who would join his party, and be as advantageous to it as others from the Opposition. A great deal depended on Lord Russell himself. There were times when the greatest boldness was the highest prudence; and if Lord Russell would take up this question with the firmness which distinguished him thirty years since, and rely upon the Parliament and the country, he would carry the reform measure to a triumphant success. But if the question was treated with a feeble hand, it was possible, and he was not sure it was not clear, that they might see the entire extinction of the Whig party as a governing body. The cause of reform in any case was quite safe.

It has within it an indestructible life. Feebleness or treachery may retard it for a time, but cannot prevent its final and its early triumph. (Cheers.) There is in a poem which I read with great pleasure many years ago—the "Faerie Queene"—a line which I think may teach us something in our present position—

No fort so feasible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive.

I feel certain that the fort of selfishness and monopoly cannot be held for ever, and that the walls of privilege cannot through all time resist the multitude that are gathering to the assault. (Loud cheers.) In all the nations of the world of this day I believe the powers of good are gaining steadily on the powers of evil. I think it is eminently and happily so in this country. Let us take courage, then. We are endeavouring by constitutional means to compass a great constitutional end—to make the Parliament not only the organ of the will but the honest and faithful guardian of the interests of all classes in the country. It is a great and noble purpose which we have set ourselves to do; but it is a purpose which cannot fail if we are true to it and to ourselves. (Loud and prolonged cheering, amid which Mr. Bright resumed his seat.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted, as also was a petition praying for an amendment of the Reform Act.

THE SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

(From *The Spectator*.)

Mr. Cardwell's New Year's speech at Oxford has all the impress of this cold, formal, slightly pompous officialism. We pass over what he said of Lord Palmerston. It is always difficult in pronouncing a "tribute" to a departed statesman not to deal a little in empty common-places, and if Mr. Cardwell fell into them in saying that "his name has been added to the long and honoured roll of those who have died in the discharge of their duty"—that "his memory still lives in the grateful recollections," &c., he did but share the common lot. But there is the true ring of empty pomp—of words rounded off in the mouth rather than in the mind—about such sentences as this:—"The new Parliament which our gracious Sovereign is about to open will, I have no doubt, yield to none of its predecessors in its efforts for the public good, and will, I have no doubt, when it comes to its termination, bequeath to the nation measures calculated to increase the prosperity of our country, and contribute to the welfare and happiness of the people." There is a great deal too much of the "Sir Joshua Windbag" style about that, but the bad sign is that even when Mr. Cardwell gets to a real subject, and has finished the common-form "recitals," his style is the same. He is in favour of reform, for he remembered "the time when in the centres of industry in which my lot was cast, distress and discontent were almost as remarkable as prosperity and content and cheerfulness are now. If you ask me to what I attribute the happy difference, I say I attribute it mainly to that course of temperate and progressive improvement in the institutions of the country which followed on the enactment of the great Reform Bill"; and so on, and so on. It is not that there is any harm in this sort of platitude, but that throughout his speech, except in one instance, with regard to Jamaica, there is *nothing else*—not a sign of strong political individuality even—not a characteristic note of vivid personal convictions about anything. It is all in the large, weighty, platitudinal style, which the late Sir Robert Peel used to adopt so happily when he wanted to gain time and to deaden by a sort of feather-bed of words the attacks of his opponents. We do not expect even Liberal Ministers to say very original things, but we do look for some sign from them of personal interest and conviction in the unoriginal things they say. Mr. Cardwell never gives us any. The revenue returns, he tells us, are good because all the recent financial changes have been "calculated for the good of the whole community." He hopes that other countries,—especially "the great regions watered by the Danube"—which is Cardwell's for Austria, and was a phrase that at once elicited warm cheers,—will follow our example. The only exception to this strain of rather emphatic platitude was on the subject of Jamaica.

And on that Mr. Cardwell said one thing which strikes us as a very singular indication that the Colonial Minister has adopted the kind of foregone conclusion from which he dissuades his audience, and that he must have concurred in the commission of inquiry rather as a Parliamentary necessity than from any personal sense of duty. "Now among all the controversies on the subject, one thing," said Mr. Cardwell, "has never been disputed, and that is, that by great promptitude on the part of the authorities, and by the skilful disposition of the troops, comparative safety was speedily restored to all persons, of whatever race or colour, who desired to live in peace and orderly submission to the law. But serious questions have arisen as to the measures which were taken in the course of that repression, and after that comparative safety had been effected." Now we do not know what Mr. Cardwell may mean by comparative safety. Does he think having fifty lashes merely "as a precautionary measure," comparative safety? Or is he not aware that the Jamaica accounts have registered some scores, if not hundreds of cases, of such precautionary measures taken expressly because there was no evidence even to bring before a court-martial? Does he think being shot only because you run away from a regiment armed with loaded rifles "comparative safety"? Or does he perhaps think that all persons who ran away from advancing regiments were *ipso facto* proved not "to desire to live in peace and orderly submission to the law"? The charge reiterated by those who were living on the spot and in the midst of the disturbance is, that some two thousand and upwards of persons who did desire "to live peaceably and according to law," have suffered either torture and shame or death at the hands of the authorities. A member of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, and recently of the Privy Council, writes to a friend in a letter that has been published in the *Daily News*, to say that, living as he does in the midst of the disturbed districts, he believes the whole affair to have been in origin a local riot, and not an insurrection; but that in suppressing it "over three thousand of the deluded negroes, innocent and guilty, had been sacrificed. Of this number, 547, I am told, have been hanged by sentence of drum-head court-martial, 500 shot in the woods by the Maroons, and nearly 2,000 shot by the combined forces, to say nothing of the quantity whipped." Of course no impartial critic adopts this statement, or can do so till after the inquiry; but when Mr. Cardwell says that "it has never been disputed that comparative safety was speedily restored to all persons, of whatever race or colour, who desired to live in peace and orderly submission to the law," we assert that this is precisely the only thing which is disputed, and the dispute is the only but sufficient justification for the commission of inquiry which the Colonial Secretary has himself sanctioned. If his statement were correct, the commission would be a needless insult to Governor Eyre, and would never have been demanded by the English people. How the Colonial Secretary can prejudice so flagrantly in one direction the result of an inquiry on which he deprecates prejudgment in another, can only be explained by Mr. Cardwell's official formalism. He has evidently taken up Mr. Eyre's case in the official manner, but has yielded to inquiry as a measure of Parliamentary tactics. We should have been very sorry to see him guilty of any injustice to Governor Eyre, but we certainly should have desired from our Colonial Secretary an emphatic assurance that the negroes would be treated in every way as British subjects by the Government, and their wrongs, if proved, visited on the wrong-doers with a justice as severe as would have been exacted in a colony inhabited by Anglo-Saxons only. That, and nothing less than that, is what we looked for from our Colonial Secretary whenever he might deign to speak on the subject of Jamaica. And the fact that Mr. Cardwell did not say this, but by what he did say conveyed an impression quite the reverse in effect,—confirms us in an impression which has long been growing upon us, that he is not a statesman to whom the Liberal party can look with any confidence in future,—that his sympathies are narrow and his sense of justice of the dim official type,—that he cares more for "order," in the Warsaw sense, than humanity, and more for authority than freedom.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The official returns of the cattle plague show a startling increase for the week ending the 30th December. In the previous week the increase had been comparatively slight, but in the last week of the year the number of cases jumped up from 6,256 to 7,693, making the total attacked since the returns were first made, 73,549. The principal increase was in the north-western counties, where the number of cases rose from 1,007 for the week ending Dec. 23rd, to 1,823 last week. There was also a material increase in Yorkshire, the south midland counties, and in Scotland. In the metropolitan police district the number of cases had fallen to 31, and there was also a decrease in the south-eastern and eastern counties, and in Wales.

A meeting of the Middlesex magistrates was held on Thursday in reference to the cattle plague. The chairman introduced the subject, and advocated the closing of the Metropolitan Cattle Market for a time. It seems that the Lord Mayor and City authorities have the power of closing the market by order; but the Middlesex magistrates can effect the same object in another way. They can order that no cattle shall be driven from one part of the county to another, provided that in being removed the cattle travel on or cross a turnpike-road. The chairman of the magi-

strates and others of the court were in favour of adopting this course, and thus virtually closing the market by not allowing cattle to be driven there. An amendment was, however, moved to this suggestion, and that amendment was carried. It provides for further consideration of the matter.

Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth advocates the scheme of national assurance against losses from the cattle plague to be accomplished by means of a loan from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the instalments of which would be collected as an annual rent-charge from the farms on which stock was insured. The agricultural body, he says, would receive only a form of aid similar to that which has been extended to the manufacturing districts during the cotton famine, by means of loans under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act. That act was founded on sound principles, was earnestly promoted by the Central Executive Relief Committee, and has been the source of the greatest benefits to the cotton districts, which they are ever ready to acknowledge to the President of the Poor-law Board.

There is further confirmatory evidence to show that the cattle murrain is smallpox in a suppressed form. A writer in the *Times*, who signs "Q," gives the following useful information and remarks on the subject:—

When the cattle plague came among us at the close of last summer, with a hope of gaining an insight into its nature, its phenomena were anxiously watched and compared by professional men with those presented by the diseases of man which seemed to resemble it. Thus it has been said to be identical with typhoid fever, typhus fever, influenza, scarlet fever, smallpox, &c. It is with the last-named of these diseases alone that any real analogy has been traced. This analogy had not escaped the observation of the older writers on this plague. Fracastorius, Lancisi, Lazzoni, Ramazzini, and others in Italy, recognised its eruptive character, and made frequent allusions to its resemblance to variola; while in this country Layard, who described both the epizootic of 1745 and that of 1769, fully recognised the latter as smallpox, and said that it resembled the disease of 1745. It is very remarkable that these facts should have been overlooked until some few weeks ago, when Mr. Ceely, of Aylesbury, who has contributed so eminently to our knowledge of the connection between smallpox and vaccine, being struck by the frequent reference which is made by the older writers to eruption on the skin in this disease, examined diseased animals, and found the observation entirely confirmed by the facts. A peculiar eruption, situated on the more delicately covered portion of the body, is scarcely, if ever, absent in cases which survive beyond the fifth or sixth day. The existence of this eruption has been since abundantly confirmed by the investigations of the medical committee of the Norfolk Cattle Plague Association; also by Drs. Murchison, Sanderson, and Bristowe, and Professor Varnell, of the Veterinary College, engaged in investigation on the subject for the Royal Commission, and by others. Thus the nature of the cattle plague, as being an eruptive specific fever, is clearly established. The next step is to determine with which of the eruptive diseases it is analogous or identical. This inquiry is more difficult than might at first appear. It must be conducted carefully, and its results must be waited for patiently. In the meanwhile an accidental circumstance seems to have supplied one important link in the inquiry, while other links have been afforded by comparing the phenomena of this disease with those of smallpox. Mr. Hancock, the Veterinary Inspector of the Uxbridge district, was accidentally pricked in the back of the hand while examining, on the 3rd of December, the body of a bullock that had died of the cattle plague. In a few days the slight wound assumed characters which were recognised by Mr. Rayner, of Uxbridge, as those of vaccine, and the patient suffered all the constitutional symptoms incidental to vaccination. He was also seen by Professor Spooner, Dr. Quain, Dr. Murchison, and Mr. Ceely, all of whom were impressed with the resemblance of the results of this infection to those of vaccination. The case gave fresh impulse to inquiry, and Dr. Murchison a few days subsequently published in the *Lancet* a series of observations showing in how many respects the cattle plague resembles smallpox. It belongs to the strictly professional journals to take cognisance of the professional portion of this subject. It is sufficient to say here that the cattle plague and smallpox resemble each other in the fact that both are eruptive fevers; that both are highly contagious, and can be communicated by inoculation; that they very rarely occur a second time in the same individual; and that the symptoms, the progress, and morbid appearances in both are very similar. Still further evidence of the close relationship between those diseases might be adduced. Arguments against such a view have also been brought forward, but unquestionably the weight of evidence is at this moment in favour of the identity of cattle plague with variola.

A London dairyman, Mr. B., has kept his twenty-seven cows all through the plague unhurt, while those of his neighbours have been perishing. When asked to account for his immunity, Mr. B. explained that he had for years vaccinated every cow, old or young, which entered his sheds, and he has never since lost one.

Mr. Tollemache, High Sheriff for Cheshire, thus records his own experience:—

I had a herd of sixteen cows, ten of which were vaccinated and six not. The vaccinated cows are all, up to this time, healthy and well, the unvaccinated are all dead. The vaccinated and unvaccinated were kept in separate shippens, but the shippens were within twenty yards of each other, and in the same yard. The six smitten cows were separated as soon as they showed the slightest symptoms of uneasiness, and placed in a kind of hospital, and treated variously, according to the directions of several eminent authorities, whose directions were scrupulously carried out. They all died, notwithstanding. The healthy cows were all vaccinated from matter procured from the Vaccine Hospital (not inoculated from the pus of the disease), and vaccinated on the upper part of the tail.

The *Birmingham Post* says that after more than six months' careful and minute treatment and obser-

vation of the rinderpest, the medical faculty of the districts of Crewe and Nantwich, in Cheshire, have come to the unanimous resolution of treating the cattle plague as smallpox. During the week now ending, Mr. Belyse and Dr. Vaughan, of Nantwich, and Dr. Lord, of Crewe, have vaccinated successfully large stocks, amongst which was that of Mr. D. Broughton, of Wistaston Hall, near Crewe. A very favourable report has just been made to us of their experiments. To this we may add the very important fact that in the valuable stock of Mr. Trickett, of Rope, Cheshire, not a single case has occurred since the vaccination, whereas previously there had been fatal cases.

In a letter addressed by Sir Thomas D. Lloyd, M.P., to Mr. Gladstone, the hon. member for Cardiganshire appeals to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the subject of State compensation to the sufferers by the cattle plague his consideration. In reply, Mr. Gladstone has addressed an important letter to Sir Thomas Lloyd, which at once sets at rest the question of national compensation. Mr. Gladstone points out the difficulty, if not impossibility, of preventing carelessness, waste, and fraud, from the moment it should become known that the ultimate responsibility lay with the public purse, whilst it would neutralise all the efforts now being made to master the disease; and remarks that, on the one hand, if the plague should not extend itself on a large scale, and only affect a small fraction of the working class, there would be an impropriety in relieving landlords, neighbours, and rateable property, from the duty of assisting; and, on the other, if the plague should extend very widely, and so augment the price of meat, it would be unjust to levy a rate, as the community would then have to pay twice over—first, for their meat in extra price, and second, in rates for cattle lost. He suggests the resource, if necessary, of public subscription, and also a legal charge upon the rateable property of the description liable to suffer. He also suggests that special attention should be given to the best measures of preventing the outbreak of the disease, and of checking it when it has broken out.

At a large meeting of West Riding magistrates, held on Monday at Wakefield, it was decided to close all fairs within the Riding, except for cattle for immediate slaughter, to prohibit the introduction of cattle from other places beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and to prohibit the removal, except under certain restrictions, of cattle from place to place for slaughter.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

The Earl of Portsmouth publishes an account of an experiment in middle-class education, interesting at this moment when the subject excites general attention. It relates to a middle-class school at North Tawton, North Devon. The buildings, exclusive of the site and liberty to quarry the stone (which were both given), cost 978l. This sum comprises all expenses, even the fittings, such as desks, forms, and maps for the walls. There is comfortable accommodation for fourteen boarders, a large schoolroom sufficient for more than 100 boys, and a class-room used also as a dining-hall for the boarders, besides the master's residence. The charges of 4l. per annum for day scholars, and 20l. per annum for boarders (small as they are) have rendered the school self-supporting from the commencement, in a measure, no doubt, owing to the energy, ability, and high characters of the present master and his wife. The entire cost of the building was defrayed by subscriptions from almost everyone connected by property with the neighbourhood, Churchmen and Dissenters cordially uniting to further education on a comprehensive basis. This has been done in a poor district, and Lord Portsmouth hopes that such experience may be of service to others wishing to further middle-class education. The following report on the school is by Mr. Horace Waddington, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, who volunteered his services:—

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH TAWTON MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in transmitting to you a brief report on the state of the North Tawton Middle-class School, upon the occasion of my recent inspection of it on the 25th of November. That visit, as well as a previous one in 1864, was, of course, perfectly unofficial, as you are aware that, at least at present, no arrangements exist for extending official Government inspection to middle-class schools, although I cannot but hope that such inspection may be among the eventual results of the Commission on Middle-class Education recently issued by her Majesty.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat the remarks made last year on the excellence of the accommodation provided, and the remarkably low charge made for board and education—viz., 20 guineas per annum for boarders, and 4l. for day scholars. These scholars appeared robust, cleanly, and happy, as if they were well fed and kindly treated; and the tone of feeling existing between them and the master is evidently pleasant and genial.

With regard to instruction, I am happy to state that I find most distinct and marked progress—not so much in the height and variety of attainment aimed at—that was sufficiently high before—but rather in soundness and thoroughness of knowledge in those subjects which are taught. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught throughout the school with that accuracy and care which the real importance of these elementary subjects demand. The highest class evinced a decidedly creditable acquaintance with grammar, geography, and history, and last, not least, with religious knowledge. On this latter point I would specially record my satisfaction with the efforts of the teacher and the results on his scholars, who show that they have been effect-

tively instructed in the Bible, not merely in its historical narrative, but also in the practical bearing of those great lessons of truth and piety which are more amply and more peculiarly inculcated in the New Testament; and I lay the more stress on this point, because in the North Tawton School has been tried the experiment—one deserving of all imitation in our middle-class schools—the experiment of receiving alike the sons of Churchmen and Dissenters on a perfectly equal footing, and giving a sound non-sectarian education to all; yet not surely, as some would call it, a merely secular and irreligious education because non-sectarian. During the week the Bible is taught and explained to all alike, and in addition, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the duty to God and to your neighbour. On the Sunday, those boarders whose parents are Churchmen are instructed in the whole Church Catechism by the master, Mr. Marsh, himself a Churchman, while the system of weekly boarders enables those Dissenters who live in the neighbourhood to have their own boys at home on that day. The liberality of this scheme is, in my own judgment, a legitimate, not a spurious liberality—moderate, not excessive, and I could heartily wish to see other middle-class schools springing up on the same enlightened and generous basis.

I will only add that it is impossible to insist too strongly on the vital importance of regularity and continuance of attendance; without this it is, indeed, vain to look for sound education or real improvement in the scholars. I endeavoured, as you are aware, to impress on the boys that now is their seed time—brief enough, if they but knew it. With manhood—an early manhood in the case of farmers' sons—comes the practical cares and duties of an active and laborious life. If the ground has not been already well opened and carefully sown, what harvest shall be expected? If the foundations have not been securely laid by the boy, what sort of superstructure can the man erect for himself amid the daily toils and anxieties of a tiller of the soil?—I am, &c.,

HORACE WADDINGTON.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

Clifton, Dec. 4, 1865.

THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

It is understood that a Government short-hand writer will proceed forthwith to Jamaica, for the purpose of taking notes of the evidence given before the Royal Commission, and transmitting a manuscript copy of his notes to Government by every successive mail, in order to cause as little delay as possible in laying the whole mass of evidence before Parliament as soon as the inquiry has terminated.

A member of the Jamaica House of Assembly, who was lately a member of the Privy Council, has sent to England an important letter, which has been published in some of the daily newspapers. The writer displays in his remarks a spirit of impartiality which entitles them to consideration. He points out that although the original disturbance arose from real grievances on the part of the negroes connected with the administration of justice, and was provoked by the imprudent conduct of the authorities, the magistrates were bound to vindicate the majesty of the law in the face of open resistance. He therefore offers no excuse whatever for the horrible conduct of the negroes at the Morant Bay Court-house. But he insists that that disturbance, which was in truth a mere local riot accompanied by bloodshed, was the whole of the "rebellion" that has been spoken of as a gigantic affair. In no other part of the island, and on no other occasion, except the massacre at Morant Bay Court-house, did the troops meet with the faintest shadow of resistance, and consequently not a soldier or sailor has been so much as detached during their "short but glorious campaign." The 547 persons said to have been hanged by order of the drum-head court-martial, and the 2,500 shot by the white troops and the Maroons, were therefore all dispatched after the armed resistance to the Queen's authority, which constitutes rebellion, had ceased. Of poor Gordon the writer has not a very high opinion, although very far from concurring in the justice of his fate. He describes him as "a political maniac," the sort of man who agitates political questions with a violence that sets moderate men against him, although it may prove useful in the end; but he believes that the evidence of treason on his part exists only in the brains of terror-stricken men. But the writer is more concerned with the future than with the past. He is most anxious that the Home Government should be moved to disallow the "bloody" and "tyrannical" laws which the legislature of the island has been induced to pass in the agonies of its rage and terror. It appears that a veritable reign of terror has existed in Jamaica since the beginning of this unhappy affair. The press of the colony has been gagged by fear of the most violent treatment, and public men have been kept silent by thinking of George Gordon's fate. And now we learn that the Government has been in the habit of examining the correspondence of private persons passing through the post-office, and that those who write to England in a sense unfavourable to the Governor have been obliged to find other channels of communication than the public post.

Mr. Pringle, formerly a stipendiary magistrate, writes thus to the *Daily News* respecting the flogging of women in Jamaica:—

During the proceedings taken by the military authorities for the suppression of the late riots and disturbances in Jamaica, an enormous, but unknown, number of the black and coloured people were flogged. Amongst the number of these wretched and unfortunate creatures thus punished it is credibly stated that more than 300 were women and young girls, and we are told that they were flogged with that severe instrument of torture called the cat-o'-nine-tails. The English public are entitled to know something more about this flogging of women to enable them fully to comprehend the enormity

of the transaction. It must, therefore, be understood that flogging women in Jamaica means flogging naked women. . . . Men are flogged on their bare backs and shoulders. It is otherwise with women. The person of a woman flogged is publicly and indecently exposed in shameful nakedness. The revelation of the facts relating to such floggings of women by the West Indian slave-owners was the circumstance that most powerfully roused the indignation of the people of this country against negro slavery, and most prominently conducted to its abolition. I am altogether at a loss to conceive that, under any possible circumstances of insurrection or warfare, it could be necessary to resort to this abominable and ferocious punishment of women. The subject is quite unfit for a woman to think of, but it is absolutely necessary for the ends of justice, and a due regard for outraged humanity, that these things should be known to the women of England.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1866.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN. THE MILITARY REVOLT.

MADRID, Jan. 8.

Tranquillity continues to prevail in this city. There are no public signs of sympathy with the pronunciamento on the part of the inhabitants. Fresh detachments of troops left yesterday in pursuit of the insurgents.

It is asserted that the Government has proposed that General Prim should be degraded from his rank in the army, and that the Queen has signed a decree to that effect.

The Chamber of Deputies have unanimously resolved to present an address to the Queen expressive of their loyalty to her Majesty's person.

According to the latest official despatches, the insurgents under General Prim had arrived at Urdax, in the mountains of Toledo, but it was not known what direction they purposed taking. It is considered that they will experience difficulty in escaping, as the columns under Generals Zavala, Echague, and Concha are acting in concert in order to surround the insurgents and cut off their retreat.

General Prim is ill, and is compelled to accompany the insurgent columns in a carriage.

The garrison of Avila, on entering Portugal, were disarmed by the authorities. Complete tranquillity prevails throughout Portugal.

Letters dated Barcelona, the 7th (evening), have been received here, announcing that large crowds had assembled in the streets of that town, but had been dispersed by the military. Considerable excitement prevailed.

Count Walewski and the Duke de Mouchy have been appointed members of the Commission for the Exhibition of 1867.

The treaty of commerce between England and Austria has been officially promulgated in Vienna.

The Municipality of Vienna have expressed a wish to be immediately incorporated with the Hungarian kingdom. One hundred members of the Croatian Diet, however, intended to protest against this wish being carried out.

GENERAL DEMONSTRATION AT COVENTRY.—A winter tea-meeting was held in the Corn Exchange here yesterday evening, to which 800 ladies and gentlemen sat down. After tea the tables were cleared away, and the large building was speedily thronged. A most enthusiastic meeting was held. The occasion of this was the 30th anniversary being thus brought together was the presentation to T. Mason Jones, Esq., of a splendid gold watch, and to Mrs. Mason Jones of a chain and beautiful tea-service. The gifts were in recognition of the gallant way in which that gentleman fought the Liberal battle at the recent Parliamentary election for the city. Nearly 5,000 people were present.

DEATH OF MISS BREMER.—The Stockholm papers announce the death of Miss Frederica Bremer, the celebrated Swedish novelist. Miss Bremer was born in Åbo, in Finland, in 1802. After spending several years in Norway and Stockholm as a teacher, she devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits. Her first novels, "The President's Daughters," and "The Neighbours," had a great success, and were translated into most of the European languages. Miss Bremer travelled a good deal, and visited Germany, France, England, America, Italy, and the East.

THE GREAT FIRE IN THE ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS WAREHOUSES is not yet wholly extinguished. Workmen are employed in the removal of vast quantities of damaged property, and powerful fire-engines are throwing water on the places where the fire is still burning. It is likely to be several days before all danger is past.

EXECUTION AT STAFFORD.—The final sentence of the law was carried into effect yesterday morning at Stafford Gaol upon the wretched man Robinson, who murdered his sweetheart at Wolverhampton. Four thousand persons were present. The culprit acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and said on the scaffold, "I bid Jesus, receive my spirit." He died hard. He made a statement to the chaplain, but wished it kept from the public.

SALISBURY.—The Rev. H. J. Chancellor has resigned his charge of the Congregational Church, Salisbury, after nearly eleven years' pastorate; and has received a testimonial of 218l. on leaving the city.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day the arrivals of English wheat were but moderate. The trade for all qualities ruled heavy, and the business done was at quite Monday's quotations. The market was moderately supplied with foreign wheat. The demand for all descriptions was somewhat restricted, yet prices ruled stationary. Floating cargoes of grain were in but moderate request, at late rates. Barley was in fair supply, and heavy request, on former terms. Malt sold slowly, at late rates. Oats were in very moderate supply, and the trade ruled firm, with a slight upward tendency in prices.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden-square, W., gratefully acknowledges 10s. in postage stamps from "One who has suffered himself."

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1866.

SUMMARY.

THE New Year opened with a revolutionary attempt in Spain, which took, as usual in that country, the form of a military *pronunciamento*. General Prim, a prominent Progressista, and a leading officer in great favour with a section of the Spanish army, has long been laying his plans for a military rising. Early last week the cavalry regiments at Aranjuez and Avila raised the standard of revolt, though their principal officers refused to join them. It was thought that this rising would be the signal for a similar movement in the various garrisons of Spain, especially those in the neighbourhood of the capital. But this expectation has been disappointed. Marshal O'Donnell, the Prime Minister, who was raised to power by a similar device, was fully prepared for the emergency. Troops were promptly sent against the insurgents, who delayed the pursuit by breaking down the bridges, but were not joined by other disaffected regiments. The Government seem to have got ahead of the insurrection—the garrison of Avila having been obliged to seek refuge in Portuguese territory, and the insurgents of Aranjuez, headed by Prim himself, having retreated to the mountains of Toledo, from which his passage into Andalusia, a province supposed to be favourable to the insurrection, has been barred by the royal troops. The accounts are meagre and coloured, coming only through Government channels. But there is good reason for believing that the revolt has failed of its object, and that Marshal O'Donnell will have little difficulty in suppressing it. Disaffection throughout the country is general, but the favourable moment for a simultaneous rising seems to have passed; and with an army held firmly in hand, and the capital tranquil, it is probable that the Government will be able to scatter and capture the handful of insurgents who still keep the field.

Earl Russell's Cabinet has at length been completed by the appointment of Mr. Goschen to the Duchy of Lancaster. The long delay in filling up the vacancy naturally suggests that other public men, besides Lord Stanley, have had the refusal of this seat in the Cabinet. The elevation of the member for the City of London to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, and within a few weeks to the position of a direct adviser of the Crown, without any previous official training, is quite unexampled. There is, however, a general agreement that Earl Russell's choice is a wise one, as indicating his lordship's readiness to seek new colleagues beyond the charmed circle of the Whig aristocracy, and to avail himself of talent and experience gained in commercial pursuits. Mr. Goschen has become a Cabinet Minister at the age of thirty-four, and will have abundant opportunities of promoting, with energies unimpaired, both in the Government and in the House of Commons, those Liberal principles with which he has been identified since his entrance into public life.

The unusual interest excited by the approaching meeting of Parliament has brought out a very early announcement of the arrangements

for the opening of the Session. The choice of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new member for the West Riding, and Mr. Graham, M.P. for Glasgow, to move and second the Commons' Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, is unexceptionable. Both are men of decided Liberal views. There seems to be some probability that the Opposition will adopt the tactics of endeavouring to postpone the reform by previously attacking the Government at some vulnerable point. It is said that, with this object in view, they will rally as a party to the defence of Governor Eyre, relying for support on quasi-Liberals of the Elcho class who dislike reform. Mr. Bright, it will be seen, countenances the rumour; but what decent pretext could be found for opening the Jamaica question in Parliament while the Royal Commission is pursuing its inquiries, it is not easy to discover. But that all kinds of expedients will be seized to burke Parliamentary reform in the ensuing Session is only too probable, and the tone of the *Times* during the last week indicates that this policy will not be discouraged by that journal.

The defenders of Governor Eyre, who refuse even to receive the evidence which he himself has furnished in respect to the Jamaica massacres, have been reinforced by the Anthropologists—a section of speculative savans who delight in embracing the exploded dogmas of the Southern slaveholders. At their meeting a few days ago, Dr. James Hunt was quite melancholy at the thought "that the destinies of our nation are entrusted to men who know nothing about 'race distinctions,' and that no one is more incapable of seeing facts in their true light than the present Prime Minister of England—one educated in the pseudo-philanthropic school of Wilberforce and others." "England some day will (Dr. Hunt believes) be justly proud of Governor Eyre; for the merest tyro in the study of race characteristics knows that the English can only rule Jamaica, the Cape, China, and India, by similar measures. Such revolutions will always occur wherever the European and the negro stand in an unnatural relation to each other." We are grateful to this apostle of the manifest-destiny theory for frankly expressing in their naked form sentiments which, though too cold-blooded and infidel to be openly avowed, lie at the foundation of much of the feeling which justifies or excuses inhuman treatment of the negro race. Dr. Hunt's theory is simply the abrogation of the moral law as regards the relation of whites and blacks—or rather of the strong to the weak. It would justify the acts of every despot, every oligarchy, every dominant race, every slave-owner, every slave-driver. It seems almost like a joke that so revolting a doctrine should be furnished up anew in Christian England after having been disowned with loathing in civilised society. But we may gather from these and other indications how important are the issues which are bound up with this Jamaica question.

A Liberal Protestant Irish member is always worth listening to. Happily for Ireland, Sir John Gray has been sent to represent her claims in the Imperial Parliament. In addressing his constituents at Kilkenny on New Year's Day he spoke in terms which are well worthy the attention of English Liberals. As we gather from his speech, Sir John enters the House of Commons prepared to deal resolutely with the State Church question. He asked, "Will you commission me to act in your name with them in trying to establish perfect religious equality, and no ascendancy in one sect or another; to say in your name, as the Protestant representative of a Catholic people, that you, the Catholic people of this city, do not desire ascendancy—that you do not desire to substitute one ascendancy for another—that ascendancy is odious in your eyes, that you seek it not for yourselves, but that you are determined, as freemen, not to have the ascendancy of any class perpetuated, that you are determined to have the ascendancy insult, the ascendancy injustice, put an end to now and for ever?" In taking up this subject, Sir John Gray claims the support of the "Reformers of England;" and should he faithfully act in the spirit he has indicated—and there is every reason to trust him as a leader in this question—we believe he will receive the confidence he invites.

The Treaty of Commerce between Austria and England was signed last week. The Court of Vienna has not made very large concessions, but they are a great advance on the almost prohibitive system which they supplant, and promise largely to increase the commercial intercourse between the two countries. To these negotiations we are likely to owe a reduction of the wine duties to a uniform rate of a shilling a gallon, and it is probable that Mr. Gladstone has been induced to surrender to the claims of Austria the revenue derived from the one shilling duty on corn. Both countries are likely to gain by the new arrangement, Austria in particular. At

present this great empire receives no more than 322,000*l.* a year from custom's duties, a sum which will we doubt not, be tripled under the more liberal tariff about to come into operation.

MR. BRIGHT AS A STATESMAN.

MR. BRIGHT, in the speech which he delivered last week at the Rochdale Reform meeting, sketched the outline of such a measure for the amendment of the representative system as would, if proposed by her Majesty's Ministers, secure his support, and, according to his expectations, the support of Parliament. He would limit the scope of the forthcoming Bill to the extension of the suffrage, which should at least be as liberal, he contends, as that proposed by either the Government of Lord Aberdeen, or of Lord Palmerston. He would himself counsel a household franchise for boroughs, and a 10*l.* rental franchise for counties, but if Ministers shrink from the former, he would not refuse a 5*l.* rating, or a 6*l.* rental suffrage. Protection to voters, and a redistribution of seats, he would defer to some future occasion.

The journals which most freely indulge the habit of disparaging Mr. Bright, affect great astonishment at his moderation. He begins to feel, they say, the responsibility of his position, and to distinguish the wide difference there is between what an agitator can promise and what a statesman can achieve. Unquestionably, the functions of the one are not precisely the same as those of the other, but the man who is most successful in commending just principles to the acceptance of his fellow-countrymen, is not therefore necessarily incapacitated from embodying those principles in practical measures, when the proper time comes for doing so. It is too much the fashion of modern journalism, which chiefly draws its inspiration from the West-end clubs, to assume the official standard of political practicability as the only trustworthy one, and hand-to-mouth legislation as the highest expression of political wisdom. Such men as the late Mr. Cobden, and as Mr. Bright, to whom the country owes the changes most prolific of good which have made these times famous, are always abused as demagogues during their lifetime; while those who have sucked their brains and profited by their labours, arrogate to themselves the credit of being practical statesmen. Looking at the laws which have been passed during the last fifteen years, we should like to know of the best of them, whose "image and superscription" they bear, whose convictions they most nearly express, and of whose efforts they are the rightful crown. Those men, whoever they may be, whether in the Government or out of it, will be recognised by posterity as the master spirits of the age, and the undoubted claim to be so considered will hereafter be determined quite irrespectively of the chatter of contemporaneous journalism.

We shall not now discuss the particular propositions set forth in Mr. Bright's late speech at Rochdale. We have commented upon them before now, and have freely admitted that there is something to be said on both sides—at all events in relation to the restriction of the Ministerial measure to the single question of the suffrage. We are most concerned just now in protesting against the assumption so commonly made that men of Mr. Bright's calibre do what is out of keeping with their former efforts by giving a definitive and feasible shape, at the right moment, to ideas which, when enounced as such, may have appeared vastly more extensive. We protest against its being taken for granted that there is any natural incompatibility between the two courses of action, for this reason among others, that it is usually insisted upon with a view of excluding from high office the most active, independent, and successful political chieftains of their times. The most earnest men are often the most practical men, and the unimpassioned do not as a rule make the best men of business. To our thinking, there is nothing in the least extraordinary in what has been characterised as the "moderation" of Mr. Bright's proposals. Where the question has been one, not of political morality, but of expediency, what evidence can be gathered from his Parliamentary career of his intractability? Did he not describe the last Reform measure of the Palmerston Administration as worth accepting, because sound and honest as far as it went? Were his proposals in regard to the Irish Church devoid of a statesmanlike character? or was his recommendation for the settlement of the Church-rate controversy, simple as it was, impractical? Did he show himself wanting in judgment as to the policy which should guide British rule in India? Was he wrong in the course he pursued in relation to the enfranchisement of the newspaper press? Let anyone who has ever sat in committee with the hon. member

for Birmingham say whether wisdom in council is the one qualification in which he is remarkably deficient.

We must not attempt to conceal from ourselves that it is the habit of the official mind in this, and, we suppose, in other constitutionally-governed countries, to reduce to a *minimum* every concession which it makes to a popular demand. Men who devote themselves to the arduous work of inspiring in the minds of the people the ideas, and of awakening the sentiments, which ultimately shape themselves into such a demand, know as well as others can tell them that whenever the period shall have arrived for dealing with it in legislation, an immense portion of its essential spirit will escape. Knowing this, it would evince gratuitous simplicity on their part to discount the possible result of their own exertions before the necessity for doing so has arisen. To enunciate sound principles, to establish rights, to combat objections, to elicit moral force, and to give a true and powerful impulse to the public mind, is the business of a Tribune of the people—but it is not inconsistent with the practical insight, the resolute self-restraint, or the senatorial sagacity which are indispensable to successful statesmanship. There may be political and party exigencies which require the exclusion just now of Mr. Bright from the Cabinet, and it is quite possible that he can render more effective service whilst untrammelled by the restraints of office than he could do as a Minister of the Crown. But does anyone believe, at least upon serious evidence, that Mr. Bright is not as fully qualified to take the Duchy of Lancaster, and to concert measures with the rest of the Council, as Mr. Göschen? We do not—and while we can honestly rejoice that he remains where he is, we nevertheless protest against the justice of that clamour which refuses to recognise in him the attributes of a statesman.

The country may gather from Mr. Bright's Rochdale speech that if it do not obtain a moderate Reform Bill this Session, it will not be owing to the extravagance of his demands. Other influences may interpose to disappoint public expectation, but at any rate, they are not likely to come from the body of the unenfranchised. The Ministerial measure may be more or less acceptable than that sketched by the hon. member for Birmingham—but we have not the least doubt that if it be not, as we do not anticipate it will be, "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare"—if it provide, as we suppose it will, for the representation of the working class, as a class, so far as to give it a real and not a merely nominal place in the Legislature—it will receive Mr. Bright's support, even if in more than one respect it differs from what he has so temperately and ably advised.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—NATIONAL INSURANCE.

THE ravages of the cattle plague are not only continued but increased. Every succeeding week sends out a more dismal return, both as it regards new attacks and losses. The machinery of restriction authorised by the Privy Council, whatever may be its effect when its operation is uniform over the entire kingdom, does not yet exhibit evidence of adaptation to put a stop to the growing evil. There is but one ray of light in the prevailing gloom, and even that may turn out to be illusory. We inserted a letter in this journal two or three weeks back, suggesting the theory that the plague is nothing more nor less than small-pox, the external eruption of which is prevented by the thickness of the bovine skin. Several communications have since then been made to the daily papers tending to confirm the truth of that theory by appropriate observations and facts. We refer more particularly to one, not because it is more to the point than some others, but because it is authenticated by the name of the present High Sheriff for Cheshire, Wilbraham Tollemache. This gentleman states the following facts in a brief letter to the *Times* of yesterday:—"I had a herd of sixteen cows, ten of which were vaccinated and six not. The vaccinated cows are all up to this time healthy and well, the unvaccinated are all dead. The vaccinated and unvaccinated were kept in separate shippens, but the shippens were within twenty yards of each other, and in the same yard. The six smitten cows were separated as soon as they showed the slightest symptoms of uneasiness, and placed in a kind of hospital, and treated variously, according to the directions of several eminent authorities, whose directions were scrupulously carried out. They all died notwithstanding. The healthy cows were all vaccinated from matter procured from the Vaccine Hospital (not inoculated from the pus of the disease) and vaccinated on the upper part of the tail." We have given prominence to this statement because the prophylactic treatment it

illustrates may be so readily, and at so little cost, carried into effect. We can hardly doubt that it will be extensively tried, and the public will probably learn in the course of a week or two whether the results sustain the hopes which two or three experiments of a like kind have tended to raise.

Meanwhile, stockowners, naturally enough, are thoroughly frightened, and even landlords are beginning to anticipate a possible failure of rents. Two courses are being urged upon the Government—the first, that instead of authorising and enabling Quarter Sessions to adopt stringent measures for checking the locomotion of cattle, it should assume the responsibility itself—and the second is that it should originate some plan of insurance against loss from the cattle plague, which should be at once compulsory, general, and in its provisions easy as well as safe. As to the first demand, it strikes us as unreasonable on the face of it. If it is found that the movements of Quarter Sessions are cumbersome and slow, by all means let an Act be placed on the statute-book as soon as Parliament shall meet to give them the requisite legal facilities for despatch in reference to this matter. But if these magisterial bodies fail to make use of the powers entrusted to them, from dislike of facing local discontent, or from dread of assuming too heavy responsibility, it is surely a cool request on their part to ask that Government, which cannot possess their local information, should relieve them of their obligations, or subject itself to the obloquy which they are too timid to encounter. The cry used to be against any central interference with the integrity or independence of local self-government, and it is cowardly to wish to resign the long-cherished privilege as soon as the manifold exercise of it becomes inconvenient, or perhaps, worse.

The second demand to which we have referred relates to the subject of insurance. Sir James Kay Shuttleworth has devised a plan for "diffusing the burden of losses from the cattle plague by national insurance over the whole of England, and likewise over a series of years." Of course, the plan depends for its effectiveness on the assistance of the Government, but chiefly in the shape of a loan, secured by mortgage on the farms of insurers, to be repaid by annual instalments, at the same rate as the loan under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act. The operation of his measure will be best illustrated in his own words. He says:—"Let me presume that seven millions of neat stock exist in England, and that one-fifth will die of the plague, or 1,400,000 head of cattle. Their value, at the average of 10*l.*, would be 14,000,000*l.*; and a compensation at two-thirds of this value, if all were insured, would amount to upwards of 9,000,000*l.* If this compensation were provided for by a loan for thirty years, and repaid by annual instalments of a rent charge at 6 per cent., the annual charge would be nearly 560,000*l.*, diffused over the whole of the farms on which insurance was effected, in proportion to the number of neat stock insured on each. If the charge were not diffused over a series of years by this loan, farms which had lost a large part of their stock and had received only a compensation of two-thirds of their value, would have, in addition to this burden of one-third of the value of their lost stock, likewise to pay, in one year, their proportion of the average loss throughout England."

We know not what Mr. Gladstone will say to this plan, which strikes us as plausible at least, if not economically sound. He has strongly and conclusively objected to other suggestions of a somewhat similar kind, on the ground of the impossibility of preventing carelessness, waste, and fraud of every kind, as soon as it is known that the responsibility, beyond a narrow limit, lay on the public purse. Sir James Kay Shuttleworth contends that this objection is obviated by the special character of his proposals. The burden, he says, would be imposed on the farms insured, and not on the public purse. The matter will, no doubt, be keenly discussed in Parliament, and it is not unlikely that some plan of national insurance will be forced on the reluctant Chancellor of the Exchequer. We are not convinced that in a case of such widespread calamity, some facilities may not be usefully provided by the Legislature, which might help the sufferers the more easily and equably to bear their burden. But anything which is intended to shift the losses of a class on to the shoulders of the public, will, we hope, be vigorously and successfully resisted. We do not see why the agriculturists, like the manufacturers and merchants, should not face their reverses in their own strength. They will have the sympathy of the nation in their sufferings; but inasmuch as they never call in the public to share in their profits, they will hardly expect the public to assent to an arrangement for sharing in their losses.

THE TYPHUS NESTS IN LONDON.

DR. JEAFFRESON, late resident medical officer to the London Fever Hospital, has lately been performing a meritorious public service. That hospital receives, on the average, some 3,500 patients yearly, nearly all from the lowest districts of the metropolis, and Dr. Jeaffreson resolved to ascertain in person the local causes of an epidemic which has lately fed the Fever Hospital with more than two hundred patients daily, and seems to know little intermission all the year round. The result of his house-to-house visitation in certain districts of Lambeth, Southwark, St. Giles, St. Pancras, Bermondsey, and other fever haunts, has been published in the *Times*, and presents a sickening picture of the conditions which surround a large portion of the poorer population of the metropolis.

Typhus and other fevers of a milder type have their homes wherever great overcrowding, neglect of sanitary laws, and deficient water supply obtain. Dr. Jeaffreson's story is no novelty. The wretched state of things he describes, the slow poisoning of whole colonies of the industrial poor, has been often described, and is always going on. But the evil seems to have reached a greater height than ever, as will appear from the following summary of Dr. Jeaffreson's investigations given in the *Times*:—"It is literally true that thousands of poor persons exist in London in a condition in which no person of ordinary consideration would think of keeping his animals. They are stifled in the closest rooms, they breathe the foulest air, they drink the most impure water, and they are surrounded by the most noisome filth. The fronts of some of these houses look out upon unpaved courts or alleys, the soil of which is a rotten mass of mud and refuse, often soaked with sewage, and sometimes with the drainage from slaughter-houses. The offensive mass is allowed to accumulate for months, and cartloads are taken away whenever the nuisance is at length relieved. At the backs of the same houses are little yards equally covered with decaying refuse, and frequently poisoned by still worse nuisances. Inside the houses there are families of from two to ten persons crowded into single rooms, of which the walls are rotten, and the ceilings broken, so as to admit the rain, which finds its way through the roof. There is often no ventilation through the house. There are no windows on the staircase, and those of the rooms must be kept closed to avoid the poisonous stench of the soil outside. Sometimes the very cellars, or underground kitchens, of the house are choked with refuse, in which animal life is breeding. Some of these wretched houses contain but four small rooms, and some, with but two or three, are built back to back, so as to allow no opening whatever behind; and those are among the most fortunate of the poor who live in eight or twelve roomed houses in the more respectable neighbourhoods, a whole family crowded into each room, and the conveniences originally constructed for the use of one moderate-sized household compelled to suffice for ten or a dozen families. For the service of one of these dense hives of humanity water is laid on in a half-inch pipe for about twenty minutes a day, and accumulates in a rotten butt, within which the droppings from the eaves or the soakings of the sodden soil of the yard fill the water with scum and filth; and this scanty and noisome liquid is all that some twenty or thirty families can obtain for cooking, washing, and every purpose of cleanliness. What wonder if typhus hovers over these dens as over its native home?"

If the deplorable state of things thus depicted were the result of inflexible natural laws and incapable of remedy, we might be content to submit quietly to the arrangements of Providence. But it is just the reverse. It would be quite possible to obtain a supply of water adequate to the wants of all London if vested interests did not stand in the way. The existing law gives ample power for the removal of nuisances. But sanitary officers are at the mercy of parish vestries, which are to a great extent composed of persons who care little for the social condition of the poor around, and oftentimes profit by the nuisances they uphold. The wretched and dilapidated dwellings in which, for the most part, the poor of London find refuge, are owned or rented by people of small means, whose only object is to make the best of their property during their short tenure, and who have not the capital if they had the will to make these houses fit for human habitation. "Our present system," says Dr. Jeaffreson, "tends to shield and foster the negligent holders of the worst typhus nests."

Though efficient inspection and the enforcement of the law would somewhat mitigate the hard lot of the poor in the wretched localities referred to, the prime evil to be grappled with is their inadequate and unsuitable house accommo-

dation. No doubt the number of model lodging houses is rapidly increasing in the metropolis, but not at all in proportion to the wants of a class whose dwellings are every year being demolished in large numbers to make way for railways and improvements, without provision being made for their wants. Abundant capital is found for the construction of splendid new streets, palatial offices, and monster factories, but the legislature and the public alike shrink from any schemes which would provide for the better accommodation of the poor. London is being reconstructed, but the claims of the most numerous section of the population, though they are the chief sufferers in the process, are almost ignored. That the task is not impossible facts abundantly testify. The fair success of the various societies which are erecting improved dwellings for the poor, and the gratifying result of the enterprises of Alderman Waterlow, Miss Burdett Coutts, and the City corporation in Farringdon-road, all show that in this direction pecuniary interests may be reconciled with philanthropic effort. Dr. Jeaffreson's suggestion on the subject is well worthy of consideration. "Acres of the busiest parts of London, where workpeople must live to be near their work, are (he says) covered by low two-storied houses, or rather hovels, which in the midst of disease give shelter to but half the population that might be healthily housed on the same area in lofty, well-constructed dwellings, erected with proper appliances on each flat, and kept under vigilant supervision by properly paid and appointed sanitary officers." There can be no doubt that if the requisite capital were forthcoming, a well-matured plan might be devised for purchasing and rebuilding whole streets inhabited by the industrial classes which would largely increase accommodation by the means thus suggested, and greatly improve the health of the metropolis.

THE COUNTERTEINANCE AND THE CHARACTER.

WITHOUT committing ourselves to any of the physiognomical theories which have prevailed from the days of Theophrastus to our own, we may believe in the connection between the countenance and the character. We not only may, but we must have some faith, for we all act as if we felt that—

The body is prognostic of the mind.

While, however, all are found at times evidently forming judgments of those with whom they come into contact, by looking into their faces, there are some who would deny the existence of any relation between the appearance and the disposition; and there are many who, without being sceptics, would be presently moved away, for a while, from their opinion, by arguments which might easily be framed against any of the rules which have been laid down by the authorities for our guidance.

There are two mistakes which seem to have been made upon the matter, and these may serve to account for the difference and the fluctuation of opinion which have obtained respecting it. The subject has been regarded as if it were scientific, and attempts have been made to treat it as a science. The face alone, or even one of the features, has been taken, and the canon of the great master of character has been neglected;

'Tis found
A virtuous or a vicious spirit looks out
In every limb and motion of the body.

Had physiognomy been considered to be, what it is, nearly, if not quite intuitive; were we more willing than we are to acknowledge the existence and necessity of our instincts; and while being guided chiefly by the countenance (it being the only part of the body which is immediately exposed to our view, and it being so constituted as to furnish us with the information for which we are seeking); if, in addition to the expression of the face, we added the complementary suggestions to be found everywhere in the whole frame, listening to the laugh, watching the walk, and not only looking from top to toe, but also at the hat (or the bonnet, as the case may be) which is on the head, and the shoes on the feet; we should have found ourselves in the possession of a faculty which would never have to rust in us unused, and which would have prevented us from making many of those blunders into which we have fallen, when we have exercised our reason, instead of allowing ourselves to depend upon our instinct.

According to the Son of Sirach, "The heart of a man changeth his countenance, whether for good or evil," and this arrangement answers a great social need. Just as it is necessary for us to be able to distinguish each other, for the sake of identity—and we find that every one proclaims his individuality, so that

any who have eyes can see, and any who have ears can listen, though "there is no speech nor language, no voice that is heard"—so, mixing constantly as we do with strangers, and obliged daily to trust those whom we have never seen before, we can understand that He who made us, and who made us to live and act together, would not have left us without a witness and a defence. We read that "He set a mark" upon the first murderer, and that it is His intention that those who keep free from the cowardice and selfishness and corruption of this world, shall be distinguished, bodily, from others, both here and in the world to come.

Many facts might be adduced as evidence in favour of the opinion that the character and the countenance are intimately and necessarily related. Words, in all languages, describing each, are found to be interchangeable. The common experience of men in all ages, preserved in our proverbs, proves that this opinion has ever secured the suffrages of the masses. The conduct of animals, infants, and children, who are admitted to be mostly under the guidance of their instincts, is worthy of consideration. Their sudden likes and dislikes are not, perhaps, so unaccountable as some may imagine. The speculation in their large eyes, which you cannot but notice as they look at you and form their rapid and intuitive judgments, is utterly inconsistent with the idea of their being the victims of prejudice. The likeness between children and parents, both in disposition and demeanour, cannot be arbitrary; neither can the mutual improvement or deterioration, that we are constantly observing in the characters and countenances of those around us, be an accident. Why is so much attention paid to appearance? Whence the scrupulous care that some take of their dress? and why should those who have no character in them, be so anxious to hide their deficiency, by assuming airs of importance? Why should hypocrites disfigure their faces? All these efforts would be "labour lost," were we not in the habit of reading the face as a dial-plate, and guessing, as near as we can, the time of the day. These children of this generation are too wise to be spending their strength in vain and their money for nothing.

We are placed, again and again, in circumstances where we find that we have been left with but little else beside our instincts for our guidance, and that our success will depend upon the care with which they have been preserved, and the confidence which we are able to repose in them. Business transactions often wholly depend upon the impressions produced in us by the personal appearance of an entire stranger. Testimonials written by pen and ink, are, we believe, esteemed of light value, in comparison with the testimonials written by time and nature. If, by reason of use, we have had our senses exercised to discern both good and evil, we may safely rely upon them in a personal interview with any one whom we have not known, and whom we are about to trust. Personal evidence, in this case, is the best that can be had. A man bears witness of himself, for

To true discernment
The heart is seen in the face.

It is a card of recommendation, or a note of warning.

All of us are not in business, nor are we likely to be, but all of us either have been, or are likely to be, in love. The value of physiognomical power at such a crisis is untold. If, as it often is, and as, perhaps, it oftener ought to be, a case of love at first sight, then, when we are as unable as we are unwilling to take others into our confidence, we shall be thankful for the secret counsel of this instinct. If we have reason to trust it, and to trust ourselves, we may take the leap with a loose rein. The less interference of reason, or what passes for such, at such a time the better. It will be most reasonable for us to trust our instinct. It has eyes and ears of its own, and its conclusions may be accepted in all their integrity; for—

There's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip
Nay, her foot speaks;

Mistakes will of course be made, but when they are, they will be found to be owing to ourselves rather than to our instincts. We have intermeddled with the process, or instead of making the appearance of a person a subject for a rapid intuition, we have bestowed upon it elaborate thought. We have unreasonably listened to reason, and suffered our physiognomical verdict to be qualified by some of its suggestions. We have checked our horse in the middle of the leap, and of course we have come to grief.

We admit the difficulty, and uncertainty, and indistinctness that seem to be inseparable from our subject. There are many reasons, however, for them. A body can never truly represent a spirit, at any rate, not a body that is flesh and blood. There is a necessary imperfection in the vehicle. The seen

countenance cannot be a perfect embodiment of an unseen character. Then, there is in every man a mixture of good and evil. None are purely evil, and there are none who are really good, no, not one.

The countenance needs to be changed. "And thou changeest the countenance." Death to many will be the dying out of the expression of the earthly and the sensual. After the resurrection there is to be the spiritual body, and, for it, there will be no daily toil, no daily bread; neither will be needed, for the body is to be incorruptible; the whole man is to be occupied with knowledge and love, and is to be renewed in the image of Him who created him. The same arrangement is to continue respecting the relation of the countenance to the character—"They shall see His face, and His name shall be in their foreheads."

Here the good may be overlooked or mistaken, and the evil may disguise themselves under the mask of the hypocrite. Present possibilities are, however, to be impossible in the future. The veil of flesh that dims the light of the divine fire in the good, the humanity that still lingers in the face of the evil, are alike to perish. The state of the spirit is to be expressed by a spiritual body, and the present vague and imperfect relation of the appearance to the character will become perfect and eternal.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

On the 3rd inst. the Emperor received the Moorish Ambassadors, and replied in gracious terms to their address, which expressed the cordial friendship of the Emperor of Morocco towards France.

The Senate and Corps Législatif will reassemble on the 22nd of January. It is stated that, in the forthcoming debate, the Opposition will direct their chief attention to the Mexican question.

The *Moniteur* states that the withdrawal by France from the Extradition Treaty with England has nothing to do with political matters or political offences. It arises simply from the fact that the English law procedure makes it so difficult for the English Government to give effect to the treaty that the French Government has not received from it the advantages promised. By withdrawing from the treaty the French Government clearly expects to put such a pressure upon England as shall induce her to alter her rules of procedure in such cases so as to make the rendition of accused persons less difficult. The *Moniteur* confidently expects that the lawyers will soon find a solution of the difficulty that will be satisfactory to both parties.

ITALY.

It is believed that Signor Scialoja, the new Minister of Finance, will maintain the Budget as drawn up by Signor Sella, with the exception of the Army and Navy Estimates, in which he will endeavour to make further reductions.

Fuller particulars have been received of the New Year's-day reception at Rome. General Count de Montebello and the officers of the French army of occupation, paid their respects to his Holiness at noon in the Hall of the Consistory. In reply to their congratulations, the Pope is stated to have expressed himself in the following terms:—

I accept with pleasure the good wishes expressed by your general. As in previous years I give you my Apostolic benediction. I have been informed and have repeatedly heard that the French army is to leave Rome. It is therefore the last time that I have the satisfaction of giving you this benediction. I bestow it upon you, then, with all my heart, full of affection and love. I will remind you of what was said by the Apostle Paul—*Scio quoniam in tribuit post discessionem lupi rapaces* . . . and applying it to present circumstances thus translate it—"I know that after your departure the savage beasts will enter." Then I shall be like Jesus before ascending Golgotha, when He prayed in the garden of Gethsemane, and an angel came strengthening Him. I am too miserable to be compared to Jesus Christ, yet I also shall pray to obtain consolation. I shall pray for poor Italy, which has been made an unhappy country, and has been precipitated into an abyss of misery, impiety, and irreligion. But I am departing from the subject before me. I shall pray for France, for the whole French army, whom I esteem, and for the Imperial family. I shall pray for you all, to whom I owe so much. May God therefore, God the Father, Author of all good, bless you! May the Son, eternal wisdom of the Father, communicate to you that wisdom so necessary amid the difficulties of life! May the Holy Ghost, eternal love of the Father and the Son, inspire you with that love, so that you may love one another.

All the officers were subsequently permitted to kiss the ring of St. Peter. In receiving the Finance Minister, the Pope is represented to have again expressed his unshaken resolution to ignore the September Convention, and not to accept either on the question of the debt or any other, arrangements implying the abandonment of the rights of the Holy See and the recognition of facts accomplished in defiance of those rights. The Holy Father is also said to have communicated to the Finance Minister a letter that he had written to the Emperor on the subject of the proposal contained in the Convention, that Italy should pay that portion of the Pontifical debt due from the former provinces of the Church. His Holiness promised to acquaint the Ministry with the Emperor's reply as soon as he received it.

It is officially announced that nearly all the brigands on Roman territory have surrendered to the Papal authorities since the promulgation of the edict concerning brigandage.

At a Consistory held on the 8th, the Pope nominated a patriarch, three archbishops, and twelve bishops. Monseigneur Ledokowski has been appointed Archbishop of Posen. The Bishop of Osnabruck has been named Archbishop of Cologne. His Holiness did not deliver any allocution.

AUSTRIA.

The ratifications of the treaty of commerce between Austria and England have been exchanged. On Thursday, at noon, Count Mensdorff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Wallersdorff, Minister of Commerce on the part of Austria, and Lord Bloomfield, on the part of England, met at the Foreign Office in Vienna, and exchanged the ratifications.

An elaborate report on the Austrian Budget of 1866 from the pen of Count Larisch, Finance Minister, has been published. The expenditure is estimated at 53,127,000*l.*, and the total revenue at 49,113,000*l.*, showing a deficit of about 4,000,000*l.* only, which is to be covered by means of a loan. The expenditure for the army is estimated at only 8,876,000*l.*, and the interest on the debt is 12,462,000*l.* The details of the taxation show how complicated a system the Austrian taxation still is. The largest single sum is realised by a land-tax, which appears to yield 6,475,000*l.* Tobacco yields 5,630,000*l.*, and salt 3,894,000*l.* There is a tax on meat yielding upwards of half a million, a house-tax yielding 2,300,000*l.*, and an income tax of 2,059,000*l.* The land-tax and house-tax would have yielded still more, but that Count Larisch, observing that they press so heavily on national industry as to sap the very sources of revenue, has, in spite of the deficit, reduced them. The customs' duties appear to yield only 322,000*l.*, little more than a seventh of the sum yielded by lotteries, which yield near 2,000,000*l.*

In reply to a Hungarian deputation, the Empress has promised to visit Buda at an early date.

Respecting the relations between Austria and Hungary, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

In this city the prevalent opinion is that a compromise will soon be effected, but at Pesth people are much less sanguine, as they are better aware than the Viennese of the state of public feeling in Hungary. The members of the Diet are bound to act in accordance with the instructions received from their constituents, and in very many cases the opinions entertained by the latter are less conciliatory than could be wished. The small gentry, the great majority of whom have but little to lose, wish things to remain as they are for the present, and the ignorant and indolent peasants are said to be well content to be under the guidance of their noble, though indigent, fellow countrymen. The higher classes in Hungary, however, have learnt to take broad views of things, and, if I am not mistaken, they have come to the conclusion that Hungary needs Austria quite as much as Austria needs Hungary. The moment is opportune, and if both parties are willing to make concessions, a compromise may be effected. The Emperor should refrain from demanding anything from Hungary which is contrary to the laws of the land, and the Diet must make it possible for his Majesty to accede to the wishes of the nation which it represents. This morning a person high in office gave me to understand that this attempt to come to an amicable understanding with Hungary will be the last. The words used were—"This is the last chance Hungary will have. For her own sake, and for the sake of the empire at large, it is to be hoped that she will take advantage of it."

The same correspondent states that the relations between France and Austria are highly satisfactory, and it would not surprise him should the Emperor Napoleon employ his influence in order to bring about a better understanding between the empire of Austria and the kingdom of Italy.

The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Count Belcredi remitting the punishment of those persons belonging to the former Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom who had illegally emigrated. The sequestrated property of such persons will be restored to the owners, and all legal proceedings in reference thereto still pending are to be quashed. The Governor of Venetia is empowered to release the aforesaid persons from their allegiance to the Austrian throne, as well as to permit them to return to Austria free of penalty, and also to reinstate them in their rights of Austrian citizenship, provided petitions to that effect be sent in within the course of the year.

SPAIN.

MILITARY REVOLT.

On the morning of the 4th inst. two incomplete regiments of cavalry stationed at Aranjuez and Ocaña revolted. Three of the superior and the majority of the other officers took no part in the movement. Immediately upon receipt of intelligence of the movement in Madrid, General Zavala, Minister of Marine, set out with a strong column in pursuit of the insurgents, who are commanded by General Prim, who had gained the mountains of Toledo, whither he is being pursued by General Zavala. General Concha has taken up a position at Manzanares, in order to bar the passage of General Prim into Andalusia. A rumour having been circulated that General Prim was marching on Saragossa, a state of siege was proclaimed in that province.

Madrid was quiet, but martial law had been proclaimed.

The garrison of Avila, consisting of 300 men, had also revolted, and marched upon Zamora, but the garrison of that place remained faithful to the Government, and prevented them from entering the

town. The Avila garrison then proceeded in the direction of Benavente, and are stated to have crossed over into Portugal.

Marshal O'Donnell stated in the Senate on the 6th that the circumstances of the military revolt are serious. A vast conspiracy existed, having ramifications throughout Spain. Public order had, however, only been disturbed in Aranjuez, Ocaña, and Avila. He hoped that order would be re-established, and the state of siege raised in Madrid within two days. Marshal O'Donnell added that the insurgents were endeavouring to enter Portugal.

Espartaco remained as usual at his residence at Logrono. It is stated that he positively declared to several friends on the 4th inst. that he would never sanction any attack upon the constitutional throne which he had himself contributed to establish.

Martial law had been proclaimed in New Castile.

It is said that the insurgents raised shouts of "Viva la Union Iberica!" and that 10,000 workmen were ready to take up arms at Barcelona. According to the Government despatches, the insurgents were discouraged, their horses in bad condition, and nowhere did they meet with sympathy from the population.

General Prim is stated to have addressed a proclamation to the insurgent troops, and to have given promotion to all the officers under him. It is also asserted that he demanded a thousand rations from the town of Villarejo de Salvanes. It is thought very probable that General Prim will endeavour to gain possession of Maestrazo in the mountains, a position of great defensive strength.

The Captains-General of Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, Navarre, Granada, and Seville, report that their respective districts are perfectly tranquil.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times*, writing as late as the 5th inst., gives the following account of the progress of the outbreak to the date of his writing:—

The two cavalry regiments, Bailen and Calatrava, which mutinied at Aranjuez and Ocaña on the night from the 2nd to the 3rd, marched out of those two places headed by the Major Basto and a few other officers, and moved in the direction of Chinchon, a spot from which they could with equal ease have reached Madrid or Alcala. On the evening of the 3rd they had already reached Arganda del Rey, within four leagues of the capital. It was probably at this point that they expected to be joined by two infantry regiments quartered at Arcala; but these troops, instead of keeping their trust, obeyed the timely orders of their Government and came into Madrid that same afternoon of the 3rd. The two cavalry corps, therefore, fell back from Arganda in the night, and early on the 4th were at Villarejos de Salvanes, four leagues further. They continued their backward march during the day, always in the same direction, till they crossed the Tagus at Fuentiduena. They had met with little or no disturbance or opposition in their march. Their two colonels, most of their officers, and a body of Civil Guards, or gendarmes, did indeed set out in pursuit, and endeavoured to bring them back by persuasion; but they were either shot at or received with blows, and had to give up the attempt.

On first being apprised of the mutiny the Government sent out a small column on the road to Aranjuez to protect the capital from a *coup de main* of the insurgents; but upon hearing that they had moved upon Chinchon, they gave orders to General Zavala to go forth and meet them. Zavala left Madrid at a quarter past four p.m. of the 3rd, reached Arganda on the same evening, pushed after the rebels, who were falling back before him, pursued them to Villarejos, and all but fell in with them at Fuentiduena. Here, however, the insurgents, after crossing the Tagus, out the chains of the suspension-bridge, which sunk in the water, and thus placed the stream between them and their pursuers. Zavala tried the fords of the stream, looked round for materials fit for the construction of a temporary bridge, and when he wrote his despatch at one p.m. yesterday was still hopeful of success. In the evening, however, he seemed to have given up the attempt, and was described as marching down stream to Aranjuez, where he could avail himself of the bridge, and set out again on the track of the fugitives, after, however, a circuitous march of no less than twelve leagues. So far the insurgents have certainly given their enemies the slip and stolen a march upon them.

Regarding the outbreak at Avila, he writes:—

On the Great Northern line at Avila, about four hours by rail from Madrid, a battalion, or as other authorities contend, only three companies of the Almanza Foot Regiment rose in the night, between the 3rd and the 4th, and under command of a major, set off by train. From Avila the railway proceeds to the northwards to Medina del Campo, where it branches out into two lines, one further north to Valladolid, and all the way to the French frontier; the other to Toro and Zamora, near the frontier of Portugal. Agreeably to the Government version, upon hearing of this movement the commanders of Zamora and Valladolid took possession of their respective railway-stations, and prepared a warm reception for the rebels. The commander at Zamora, in his despatch of last evening, of 5:20, says that the insurgents came by train within a kilometre of the station, and upon seeing him in position fell back in the same railway-carriages. The commander at Valladolid writes, at nine o'clock of the same evening, that the rebels had retreated from Zamora as far as Toro, and that he was in hope they would be hemmed in between the pursuers that were after them from Zamora, and those he, the Valladolid commander himself, had sent forward on the line as far as Medina. All tidings combine to induce a belief that the insurgents have torn up the rails and broken up the communication in various parts of the line.

The correspondent goes on to mention rumours of revolts at Valladolid, Saragossa, and Barcelona, and in Valencia and Catalonia. He believes there may be some ferment in Catalonia, from the fact that in those provinces are the head-quarters of the Progressistas, and of Prim's friends, and that 40,000 stand of arms were, if his private information is correct, lately smuggled in across the French frontier. He also

mentions another fact,—so little faith has O'Donnell in the steadiness of his subalterns, that in the night of the 3rd and 4th he went himself twice to relieve guard at the Palace, and twice reconnoitred every post. A reinforcement of 150 Civil Guards was added on the 4th to the very considerable mass of troops that daily garrison the Palacio de la Gobernacion, or Home Office, properly a barrack and citadel—at the Puerta del Sol.

AMERICA.

Intelligence from New York has been received to December 27.

The Provisional Governors of North Carolina and Mississippi have been removed, and the Governors elect directed to assume office.

The Governor of South Carolina upon assuming office telegraphed to President Johnson the assurance of his unalterable purpose to aid in upholding the Federal laws.

The country population in portions of Virginia and Mississippi were flocking to the large towns, fearing a negro outbreak at Christmas. No negro riots are as yet reported, except at Manchester, Virginia, where a coloured mob released two coloured prisoners from gaol. At Alexandria, Virginia, a fight occurred between the blacks and whites, in which four whites and six negroes are reported to have been killed.

Secretary Seward, in reply to a request of New York merchants for the friendly intervention of the United States in the Hispano-Chilian dispute, replied that the friendly offices of the United States had already been and were still offered, and it was hoped good would result therefrom.

The owners of the ship *Nora*, in consequence of the repudiation by the British Government of the claim for damages for her destruction by the *Alabama*, had appealed to the Federal Government to support them in their claim, since they, as private citizens, have no other means of redress.

It is reported that a movement was on foot for a compromise between the Fenian factions. Great numbers are said to favour the retirement both of O'Mahony and of the Senate.

Captain Semmes had been arrested by order of the Government, on the ground of having during his fight with the *Kearsarge* hoisted the white flag, and escaped under cover of a cessation of hostilities. Captain Semmes claims to have been included in the Sherman-Johnston capitulation.

The *Mobile Register* of the 19th inst. pronounces the Government cotton agency system in the South to be a total failure, a social misfortune, and a source of the hugest robbery and corruption.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Intelligence from Bombay extends to Dec. 13. Many reports were current of commotions in the Afghan States and along the Punjab frontier. No apprehension was, however, entertained of the British territory being disturbed. Some doubt was felt respecting the stability of the Bhootean treaty of peace. There was some fear of a famine in Bengal, as scarcity prevails in the Central Provinces. Sir Bartle Frere had held a durbar at Belgaum, when he addressed the chiefs of the South Mahratta country in Mahratta.

A telegram from Shanghai says:—"Sir Rutherford Alcock has arrived at Peking at a critical moment. The anti-foreign party are endeavouring to carry out an exclusive policy. The Inspector-General of Customs has been dismissed without a cause. Articles of war are being manufactured in large quantities. General dissatisfaction is felt at the irregularity of the mail service. Several mails in succession have been days behindhand. Trade generally is brisk. The cotton crop has failed."

Advices from Japan state that the combined expedition had returned in consequence of the Mikado's refusal to open the ports of Osaka and Hiogo. Advices from Shanghai to the 9th of December, received *via* Galle, announce that the Mikado has since sanctioned the treaty, and that the ports would be opened on the 1st of January. A Chamber of Commerce had been established at Yokohama.

Dates from Melbourne are to Nov. 26. A motion of want of confidence had been introduced in the Legislative Assembly, and resulted in a majority for the Ministry. The Tariff Bill has been rejected by a large majority in the Legislative Council. The Ministers refused to bring in the Appropriation Bill, and announced the prorogation of Parliament and an appeal to the country. A petition to the Queen to recall the Governor has been signed by members of the Executive Council. Great dissatisfaction prevails.

Advices from New Zealand announce further skirmishing with the natives. They had been attacked at Opoitiki, and several were shot, among them one of the principal murderers of Mr. Volkner. The natives at Poverty and Hawkes Bays were laying down their arms. Kawa Pah has been captured by the volunteers. The rebels suffered great loss.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A private letter states that Fenian privateers are being fitted out in San Francisco Bay by an Irish settler.

Dr. Livingstone has been presented with 6,450*l.* (645*l.*) by the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in aid of his projected exploration of Africa.

Hanover alone of all the members of the German Zollverein declines to accede to the treaty of commerce with Italy.

The Hamburg Government are negotiating with an English company for a seven-league cable to be

laid down between London and Cuxhaven, *via* Heligoland. The most important preliminaries have already been adjusted.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S WIDOW.—The United States House of Representatives passed, on the 18th of December, without debate, a bill reported by the chairman of the Lincoln Testimonial Committee, to pay to Mrs. Lincoln 25,000 dol., one year's salary of the late President. An amendment offered by Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, to make it 100,000 dol., was voted down.

SCOTCH COLONY.—The *Fredericksburgh Herald* states that a Scotch gentleman, Mr. Black, has taken on lease for ten years a fine estate in Caroline county, Virginia, and intends to return to Scotland and bring over a colony of emigrants, including the sons of large farmers, who will have something wherewith to purchase and improve.

LIBERTY OF THE PULPIT IN FRANCE.—Père Hyacinthe, the great Paris preacher, who has been recently attracting so much attention by his discourses, has been silenced for the time on account of his rulgies on the institutions of the United States. It is reported that he has been sent back to his convent to meditate, it is supposed, on the difficulties of reconciling modern society with the Church.

THE CATTLE DISEASE has appeared in the Madras Presidency. Upwards of 3,000 head of horned cattle have died of the disease, which is now raging in Burmah, and in one or two districts it has affected the inhabitants. Veterinary-Surgeon T. Gudgeon, of the Queen's Bays, has volunteered to go to Burmah to investigate the malady.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.—A fearful event has taken place at Cannamora. The daughter of the Prime Minister of the ex-Queen of that place had been married, and while the wedding festivities were being celebrated, the brother-in-law of the Rajah rushed into the house, sword in hand, and cut down the bride, her mother, and a servant. He then attacked the bridegroom and the bride's father, but was disarmed and arrested before he had inflicted any serious wounds. The Rajah has been arrested.

CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The Hon. Mr. Brown states that his resignation occurred from a grave difference in the Cabinet, in which he stood alone, on an important public question; that the explanations will be given to Parliament in due time; and that it would be inexpedient for the public interest that they should be given sooner. In this statement his late colleagues concur. It is understood that the difference has arisen in relation to the reciprocity question; he will support the Ministry on the question of Confederation.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE WEATHER IN AMERICA.—Montreal papers of the 22nd of December state that until within a few days it had been like spring; but on the 21st it was intensely cold, and six or eight inches of snow fell. The St. Lawrence was frozen nearly halfway over. It is stated that at Ottawa the thermometer was two degrees below zero on the 15th, and fifteen degrees below zero on the 16th. A few nights before that, a very old man, the mail carrier from Iowa city to Washington, Iowa, being caught in a snow-storm and getting his horse fast in a mud-hole, was frozen to death.

DESPATCH OF MR. CARDWELL ON BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.—The Canadian Government have received from Mr. Cardwell a despatch written to show that a better arrangement could be made with the Americans in commercial affairs by the whole of British America united than when split up into fragments:—

Downing-street, Nov. 24.

Sir,—I think it right to acquaint you that I have been informed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that in the opinion of her Majesty's representative at Washington, the necessity of having to submit a treaty of commerce to the separate action of the various provincial Legislatures would be a serious difficulty in his way, and that the union of the provinces would afford the best hope of obtaining such a treaty. It is evident that if the gentlemen who are now about to proceed to Mexico, the British and Spanish West Indies, and Brazil, for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner the trade and commerce of these countries with British North America can be extended, shall bring their journey to a successful conclusion, and shall be able to suggest to her Majesty's Government, on the part of the British North American Provinces, any new arrangements with the countries in question, for the benefit of those provinces, a similar difficulty may be expected to arise in every such case; and, on the other hand, the union of the provinces would, in every such case, afford the best hope of bringing such arrangements to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD CARDWELL.

THE BRIGANDS' CAVE.—Another brigand refuge has been discovered at Cagliano (Calabria), near the house of an old peasant. This man's premises were searched, but the inmates, consisting of himself, wife, and a young girl, denied all knowledge of the men of whom the royal troops were in search. The officer in command observing, however, that the girl always remained close to a large stone near a door leading into the garden, ordered the soldiers to examine it. This stone, upon being removed, discovered the mouth of a cave, and a discharge of musketry from those concealed within drew all the detachment to the spot. The brigands within—for such they were—resisted for some time, until driven forth by burning sulphur applied to the mouth of the cave. The brigands here captured included the chief Corea and his companion Rosaria Mancuso, and the brigands Dardano and Trapasso. Corea and Trapasso, both guilty of a long list of crimes, including several assassinations, were tried towards the end of December. The former

frankly confessed the crimes of which he was accused; while Trapasso, not being able to offer a denial, endeavoured to excuse himself. Sentence of death was passed upon them, and carried into execution the following day. The woman Mancuso was condemned to twenty years' hard labour; Dardano's trial was deferred.

THE WASTE OF WAR.—The Quartermaster-General's report of the operations for a year, commencing with the Western campaign of Sherman, has been issued. Its substance is thus summarised:—Atlanta had become a point at which an army of 90,000 men was to be supplied, over a line of operation 300 miles in extent. We all know the natural obstacles of mountain, wood, and flood which the advance to Atlanta had to surmount. The unspeakable difficulty of providing for the necessities of the troops we can but guess at. But the Quartermaster's Department rebuilt the railroads, rebuilt the bridges—one, the Etowah bridge, 625 feet long and 75 feet high in six days; another, the Chattahoochee bridge, 740 feet long and 90 feet high, in four days and a half; and at no time during the march from Chattanooga was a train five days behind the pursuing troops. Sherman having accomplished his work, and Atlanta won, he moved toward the Atlantic coast, and cut loose from his base of supplies. Immediately the great stream of those supplies was turned to meet him on the Atlantic coast. In the dead of winter, a great fleet, laden with vast stores of all kinds, was assembled with the utmost celerity, and but a few days after the fall of Savannah had removed incredible obstacles from the river of that name and discharged its cargo upon the wharves of the city, returning north with great store of captured cotton. In succession the base of supplies was removed to Beaufort and Goldsborough, and, indeed, through all the movements subsequently, the welcome quartermaster was always ready. Over 100,000 men to provide for, over 5,000 wagons to keep in repair, and over 65,000 animals to feed, were but a part of the duties of the department—duties never neglected, always well performed, and up to time. And all this time, as all through the war, another great army was cared for day by day in Virginia. During the year ending June, 1865, there were purchased or manufactured, 3,463,858 trousers, 3,708,393 drawers, 722,264 coats and jackets, 698,187 tents, 2,372,258 blankets, 5,684,572 stockings, 2,647,560 pairs of boots and shoes, and perfect Alps of other articles. Only fancy, if you can, a pile of 16,330 drums! A vast quantity of this material has been sold, and much remains for use in case of need. The marine of the department was something gigantic—351 steamers, 111 tugs, 89 sailing-vessels, 168 barges, or a total of 719 vessels, of, together, 224,984 tons. The balance brought forward from the previous year and sums received since foot up 459,680,905 dollars, and of this great sum 27,924,847 dollars remain."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMING SESSION.

The seat in the Cabinet vacant since Lord Clarendon's appointment to the Foreign Office has been at length filled up. Mr. Göschen will become Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet.

In making this appointment (says the *Globe*) Lord Russell has been guided by the same considerations which have influenced him in filling up other vacancies in the Ministerial ranks. He has sought the best man for the place. If he has not got the best man in every instance—if another important office still remains unfilled, it is for reasons beyond the Prime Minister's control. In one remarkable instance party associations stood in the way, in other private business engagements. In Mr. Göschen's case the latter obstacle was cleared away, and that gentleman became Vice-President of the Board of Trade. His present promotion to the Cabinet is unexampled in point of rapidity, but because it is thus bold and unprecedented the public will not think it the less wise.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"After a long delay it has been resolved to give Lord Clarence Paget his heart's desire—the five years' flag in the Mediterranean. Mr. Stansfeld will be the new Secretary of the Admiralty. There is to be a certain amount of abatement in the Duke of Somerset's financial plans of naval expenditure for the current year, which I have reason to know have been already matured and adopted. Mr. Stansfeld, therefore, can only be regarded as the mouthpiece of the Admiralty in the House of Commons; and whatever praise or blame may attach in the public mind to the proposed retrenchments, must fairly be laid at the door of the able and uncompromising First Lord." The *Observer* says that the statement is "premature."

The Address in the House of Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne will, it is said, be moved by Lord Frederick Cavendish, member for the Northern Division of the West Riding, and seconded by Mr. Graham, member for Glasgow. At the meeting of Parliament Mr. J. Evelyn Denison will be moved to the chair as Speaker by Mr. Monell, and the nomination will be seconded by Earl Grosvenor.

The report of the resignation of Colonel the Hon. Luke White as Lord of the Treasury is contradicted.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, referring to its announcement last week of the reduction in the army, says:—"At present, what is actually decided is, that each battalion in the United Kingdom is to be reduced from twelve to ten companies. As each regiment now abroad will undergo this reduction when it arrives in England, it follows that in the course of time every battalion in the army will be thus brought

down by two companies. We understand that a corresponding increase will not be made in those going upon foreign service."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Court are expected to return to Windsor on Feb. 12.

An influential tradesman of Aberdare, compassionating the condition of the widows and orphans of Gethin, and seeing that no one was making a public appeal on their behalf, wrote to her Majesty, submitting the case to her most sympathetic consideration. The following is the reply received:—

Osborne, Jan. 1.

Sir,—I have received the commands of the Queen to inform you, in reply to your application dated 29th ult., that her Majesty would wish to know, in the first instance, what local exertions have been made to relieve the families thrown into unexpected distress by the accident at the Gethin Colliery. Her Majesty does not doubt but that the proprietors of that establishment, and those in the neighbourhood who are engaged also in mining business, will have assisted the sufferers by this lamentable occurrence, but your letter does not enable her Majesty to judge to what extent this aid has been afforded. It appears to the Queen that the first claims of those poor families are upon those with whom they are locally connected, and I am directed to request that you send me, for her Majesty's information, a list of the contributions already received.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.,

(Signed)

C. B. PHIPPS.

H. Sinnards, Esq., Aberdare.

In order to get the required information, Mr. Sinnards waited on Mr. R. T. Crawshaw, at Cyfarthfa Castle, and was informed that an early intimation of the course the proprietor of Cyfarthfa would adopt should be forwarded to him. Since this it is definitively announced that Mr. William Crawshaw will provide for the sufferers, so no public appeal will be made.

On Monday Prince Albert Victor completed his second year.

Earl Russell arrived at Osborne on Thursday, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal family. Dr. Norman McLeod also had the honour of being invited.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham. They arrived on Monday, and are expected to leave on Friday.

In all probability Prince Christian of Augustenburg, the future husband of the Princess Helena, will be invested with the rank of "Royal Highness." It is, we believe, arranged that the Royal couple are to reside in England, and that Frogmore is to be their home. The provision for which the assent of Parliament will be asked, is likely to be a dowry of 30,000*l.*, and 6,000*l.* a year. The marriage of Prince Christian and the Princess Helena will not take place until about June next.—*Sunday Gazette*.

Sir Robert Peel, M.P., is now gazetted G.C.B.

The Marquis of Lorn, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, starts in a few days for a lengthened tour on the American continent. He will be accompanied in this tour by two other gentlemen. In the first instance they proceed to Jamaica.

The Common Serjeant of the City of London has been officially appointed Deputy Recorder during the absence of Mr. Russell Gurney in Jamaica.

Lieutenant Richard Boyd, of Londonderry Gaol, has been nominated Governor of Richmond Prison, from which James Stephens escaped.

It is announced that Mr. Malet and Mr. Morier, who have rendered most valuable services in the negotiation of the Anglo-Austrian commercial treaty, are to be made Companions of the Bath.

Viscountess Palmerston and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. Cowper arrived at Broadlands, Hants, on the 4th instant.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that Mr. Davidson, Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, all of the Parliamentary Bar, are about to be made Queen's Counsel.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy on Professor Simpson, the eminent Edinburgh physician.

THE FENIAN TRIALS were resumed at Dublin last week. On Friday, Kichham, who, it may be remembered, is very deaf, was put on his trial. Mr. Sidney, on behalf of the prisoner, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the convicts Luby and Underwood O'Connell as witnesses in his favour. After much argument the Court consented to produce O'Connell, but refused the motion in reference to Luby, who is in Pentonville Prison, beyond its jurisdiction. The prisoner then dismissed his counsel, stating that, in the absence of Luby, the trial would be a mockery. A jury having been sworn, the Attorney-General proceeded to state the case for the Crown. At the close of the evidence, the prisoner addressed the jury in a clever and temperate speech, the gentlemanly and respectful tone of which was favourably commented on by Judge Keogh in his charge. The jury, after twenty minutes' absence, found the prisoner Guilty. The prisoner said he had endeavoured to serve Ireland, and that he was now prepared to suffer for Ireland. Judge Keogh sentenced him to fourteen years' penal servitude. Kichham was the third prisoner named as a member of the executive committee of the Republic in the absence of Stephens. The others, Luby and O'Leary, were sentenced to twenty years.

Literature.

SMILESS LIVES OF BOULTON AND WATT.*

So true is it, and so ever-increasingly seen to be true, that the steam-engine is "a blessing not only universal, but unbounded," and that (in the words of Lord Jeffrey) "the fabled inventors of the plough and the loom, who were deified by the erring gratitude of their rude contemporaries, conferred less important benefits on mankind than the inventor of our present steam-engine," that it cannot be surprising that, at still less than fifty years from the date of his death, the most readable and best-informed of the biographers of our great engineers should be attracted by so great a subject as the life and mechanical inventions of James Watt. Yet it is not merely under the influence of the powerful attractiveness of the theme to such a writer, that Mr. Smiles has taken in hand the present biography; but because he has acquired materials for presenting the life of Watt under a somewhat new aspect, and in many respects in a completer manner than those who have preceded him in the statement of the facts and the delineation of the character of the extraordinary man whose name he thus assists to gather all its deserved and imperishable fame. In his preface, Mr. Smiles tells us that the preparation of his work was begun many years ago, when the favourable reception of his *Life of George Stephenson* naturally enough suggested such a companion volume. But it was then ascertained that the subject was already in progress of treatment by one who might be presumed to have the best sources of information, as well as the highest claim to present it to the world—Mr. Muirhead, a relative and the literary executor of the late Mr. Watt. Mr. Smiles's biography was therefore abandoned; and his studies of the life of the great improver of the steam-engine produced no further immediate fruit than an article in the *Quarterly* of July, 1858. The name of Watt, however, is inseparably associated with that of Matthew Boulton, the greatest and noblest, hitherto, of the representative men of the midland metropolis, and one of the creators of the higher industries which have given a fame throughout the world to Birmingham. Now, it happens that there has been preserved the vast collection of documents originally in possession of Mr. Boulton, which contains the first correspondence of the celebrated partners, "Boulton and Watt"; together with the letters of subsequent years, in which effort, difficulty, endurance, and all the varieties of personal experience and feeling, have their natural and unrestrained expression. The living representative of the late Mr. Boulton, residing at Tew Park, Oxon—where his grandfather was known some years ago to the rustics, without being able to give explanation, as "the Brummagem man wot made the pence and ha'pence"—recently permitted Mr. Smiles to examine this manuscript collection, and it was found to be of the highest value and importance. Hence the present book, to the production of which the living Mr. Boulton has given "essential assistance," and which fully justifies the opinion of its author that "notwithstanding the valuable publications of Mr. Muirhead, the story of the life of Watt is one that will bear to be told again, in connection with the life and labours of Matthew Boulton, of Soho." Mr. Muirhead could hardly have hoped to be final; and certainly only infinite courtesy or inexhaustible interest in his subject could venture to pronounce him readable. And as the biographies of Watt and Boulton, during the prime of their lives, and in the circumstances of their success, are closely interlaced, we are grateful exceedingly for the volume in which they are treated together with so much new fact and interpretative correspondence, and in a manner so intelligent, instructive, and entertaining, that we doubt whether any of Mr. Smiles's works, save the *Stephenson*, will have a wider or more lasting popularity.

It would be the sorest injustice to the book to attempt to sketch the lives, even during the years of their partnership, of these two remarkable men. The new light on the constitutional temperament and character of Watt is considerable; but its gleams fall on previously-known incidents and circumstances. We think we never understood him till now, when the occasional words of familiar letters bring out his timidity and melancholy, as well as his modesty and sobriety of mind, and his disposition to solitude, and frequent readiness to abandon

his projects, in striking contrast with the hopefulness, pertinacity, large-minded love of business, and unconquerable energy of his admirable partner. We cannot but think that much of Watt's inventive genius would ultimately have been unfruitful, or the line of things in which he has achieved his imperishable fame have been abandoned by him—especially after his unhappy experiences in partnership with the unfortunate Dr. Roebuck—had he not had the recurring impulse, the zealous encouragement, and the moral support which he derived from the character and the activity of Boulton. All that has been previously known of Matthew Boulton has not been sufficient to give him the living personality in our industrial history which he will henceforth have, partly through the services of Mr. Smiles, but eminently through the lively interest of that self-delineation which is supplied by his letters, largely quoted in the present volume. It is a fine character that grows upon us through these intimations of a life's labours; and Birmingham should cherish the name of Boulton, as an inspiring example for her young manufacturers and merchants, besides honouring it as that of one who did more than all others to redeem her name, to elevate her trades, and to give elasticity and large scope to her activities. Every page of this volume which relates to him has future manifold reproduction and usefulness awaiting it. At the same time, it is the person of Watt that is, and justly is, most prominent in the story,—the more creative mind towering grandly over the more practical, and the vast resources of the inventor dwarfing the bold and brilliant performances of the manufacturer. There is, however, nothing here to sustain Jeffrey's opinion of the extraordinary intellectual supremacy of Watt, in all the known or possible departments of science; or to lead us to think that any one ever *did* hear "the great mechanician and engineer detailing and expounding, for hours together, the metaphysical theories of the German logicians, or criticising 'the measures and the matter of the German poetry'!" The excess of Jeffrey's praise, which attributes to Watt every highest form of natural greatness, and every attainment, more or less, that can be made by the human mind, provoked an eminent Frenchman to say in our hearing, "My faith! speak it brief, milord,—say, 'He also, was a Scot'!"

Mr. Smiles has been able to tell, for the first time, the complete story of Watt's connection with Dr. Roebuck, whose partnership with him in the patent of the steam-engine was so unfruitful, and so long a cause of delay to any arrangement with that man who of all in Europe was best fitted to get his invention placed fairly before the world. Of the erection of his trial engine in the grounds of Dr. Roebuck's residence at Kinneil, Mr. Smiles gives an account which we extract:—first remarking that this Kinneil House, well placed on the shore of the Frith of Forth, a building somewhat like an old French chateau, is rich in classical associations, having since Roebuck's time, and since the sojourn and experimental labours there of Watt, been inhabited by Dugald Stewart, who there received David Wilkie's frequent visits, and himself there wrote his "Philosophy of the Human Mind."

"At length he proceeded to erect the trial engine after his new patent, and made arrangements to stay at Kinneil until the work was finished. It had been originally intended to erect it in the town of Boroughstouness; but as prying eyes might have there watched his proceedings, and as he wished to avoid display, being determined, as he said, 'not to puff,' he fixed upon an outhouse behind Kinneil, close by the burnside in the glen, where there was abundance of water and secure privacy. The materials brought to the place, partly from Watt's small works at Glasgow, and partly from Carron, where the cylinder—of eighteen inches diameter and five feet stroke—had been cast; and a few workmen were placed at his disposal.

"The process of erection was very tedious, owing to the clumsiness of the mechanics employed on the job. Watt was occasionally compelled to be absent on other business, and on his return he usually found the men at a standstill, not knowing what to do next. As the engine neared completion, his 'anxiety for his approaching doom' kept him from sleep; for his fears, as he said, were at least equal to his hopes. He was easily cast down by little obstructions, and especially discouraged by unforeseen expense. Roebuck, on the contrary, was hopeful and energetic, and often took occasion to rally the other on his despondency under difficulties, and his almost painful want of confidence in himself. Roebuck was doubtless of much service to Watt in encouraging him to proceed with his invention, and also in suggesting some important modifications in the construction of the engine. It is probable, indeed, that, but for his help, Watt could not have gone on. Robinson says, 'I remember Mrs. Roebuck remarking, one evening, 'Jamie is a queer lad, and without the Doctor, his invention would have been lost, but Dr. Roebuck won't let it perish.'"

"The new engine, on which Watt had expended so much labour, anxiety, and ingenuity, was completed in September, 1759, about six months from the date of its commencement. But its success was far from decided. Watt himself declared it to be 'a clumsy job.' His new arrangement of the pipe-condenser did not work well; and the cylinder, having been badly cut, was found almost useless. One of his greatest difficulties consisted in keeping the piston

tight. He wrapped it round with cork, oiled rags, tow, old hat, paper, horse-dung, and other things, but still there were open spaces left sufficient to let air in and the steam out. Watt was grievously depressed by his want of success, and he had serious thoughts of giving up the thing altogether. Before abandoning it, however, the engine was again thoroughly overhauled, many improvements were introduced in it, and a new trial was made of its powers. But this proved not more successful than the earlier ones had been. 'You cannot conceive,' he wrote to Small, 'how mortified I am with this disappointment. It is a damned thing for a man to have his all hanged by a single string. If I had wherewithal to pay the loss, I don't think I should so much fear a failure, but I cannot bear the thought of other people becoming losers by my schemes, and I have the happy disposition of always painting the worst.' Watt was therefore bound to prosecute his project by honour not less than by interest, and summoning up his courage, he went on with it anew. He continued to have the same confidence as ever in the principles of his engine; where it broke down in workmanship. Could mechanics but be found capable of accurately executing its several parts, he believed that its success was certain. But there were no such mechanics then at Carron."

Let us now turn to Matthew Boulton, and see how he stood with the world as the producer of useful and ornamental wares, ambitious of attaining the highest excellence, resolute to combine honest workmanship with tasteful design, and hopeful to make the name "Brummagem" something else than a by-word for all that was gaudy, vulgar, and meretricious. Incidents like the following only foreshadowed the time when he received at his own table the Ambassadors of foreign Courts, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Empress of Russia, besides having visitors of the highest distinction almost every week at the Soho Works.

"One of his most ardent encouragers and admirers, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu, wrote to him,—'I take greater pleasure in our own victories over the French in the contention of arts than of arms. The achievements of Soho, instead of making widows and orphans, make marriages and christenings. Your noble industry, while elevating the public taste, provides new occupations for the poor, and enables them to bring up their families in comfort. Go on then, sir, to triumph over the French in taste, and to embellish your country with useful inventions and elegant productions.'

"Boulton's efforts to improve the industrial arts did not, however, always meet with such glowing eulogy as this. Two of his most highly-finished astronomical clocks could not find purchasers at his London sale; on which he wrote to his wife at Soho,—'I find philosophy at a very low ebb in London, and I have therefore brought back my two fine clocks, which I will send to a market where common sense is not out of fashion. If I had made the clocks play jigs upon bells, and a dancing bear keeping time; or if I had made a horse-race upon their faces, I believe they would have had better bidders. I shall therefore bring them back to Soho, and some time this summer will send them to the Empress of Russia, who, I believe, would be glad of them.' During the same visit to London, he was more successful with the King and Queen, who warmly patronised his productions. 'The King,' he wrote to his wife, 'hath bought a pair of cassocks, a Titus, a Venus clock, and some other things, and inquired this morning how yesterday's sale went. I shall see him again, I believe. I was with them—the Queen and all the children—between two and three hours. There were, likewise, many of the nobility present. Never was man so much complimented as I have been; but I find that compliments don't make fat nor fill the pocket. The Queen showed me her last child, which is a beauty; but none of 'em are equal to the General of Soho, or the the Fair Maid of the Mill. God bless them both, and kiss them for me'—[pet names of his two children]. In another letter he described a subsequent visit to the palace. 'I am to wait upon their Majesties again as soon as our Tripod Tea-kitchen arrives, and again upon some other business. The Queen, I think, has much improved her person, and she now speaks English like an English lady. She dresses very finely, is a great musician, and works with her needle better than Mrs. Betty. However, without joke, she is extremely sensible, very affable, and a great patroness of English manufactures. Of this she gave me a particular instance; for, after the King and she had talked to me for nearly three hours, they withdrew, and then the Queen sent for me into her boudoir, showed me her chimney-piece, and asked me how many vases it would take to furnish it; 'for,' said she, 'all that china shall be taken away!' She also desired that I would fetch her the two finest steel chains I could make. All this she did of her own accord, without the presence of the King, which I could not help putting a kind construction upon."

"Thus stimulated by royal and noble patronage, Boulton exerted himself to the utmost to produce articles of the highest excellence. Like his friend Wedgwood, he employed Flaxman and other London artists to design his choicer goods; but he had many foreign designers and skilled workmen, French and Italian, in his regular employment. He attracted these men by liberal wages, and kept them attached to him by kind and generous treatment."

When orders for the steam-engine came in freely, and when Watt was occupied in erections in Cornwall, and Boulton was busy pushing the sale of other inventions in London, pecuniary difficulties arose from the vast expenditure incurred by the firm before profits began to accrue; and Watt was frequently much depressed and ready to give up, when Boulton was but aroused to larger schemes and more determined efforts. We take a passage setting forth some of the sufferings through which Watt studied and laboured, and the effect of which his worthy partner was often made to feel. Boulton was arranging money matters:—

"He was thereby enabled to meet the more pressing

* *Lives of Boulton and Watt; Principally from the Original Soho MSS.; Comprising also a History of the Invention and Introduction of the Steam Engine.* By SAMUEL SMILES. London: J. Murray.

claims upon the firm, and to make arrangements for pushing on the engine business with renewed vigour. Watt was, however, by no means so anxious on this score as Boulton was. He was even desirous of retiring from the concern and going abroad in search of health. 'Without I can spare time this next summer,' he wrote, 'to go to some more healthy climate to procure a little health, if climate will do, I must give up business and the world too. My head is good for nothing.' While Boulton was earnestly pressing the invention on the mining interest, and pushing for orders, Watt shuddered at the prospect of one. He saw in increase of business only increase of headaches. 'The care and attention which our business requires,' said he, 'make me at present dread a fresh order with as much horror as other people with joy receive one. What signifies it to a man though he gain the whole world if he lose his health and his life? The first of these losses has already befallen me, and the second will probably be the consequence of it, without some favourable circumstances which at present I cannot foresee should prevent it.'

"Judging by the correspondence of Watt, his sufferings of mind and body at this time must have been excessive; and the wonder is how he lived through it. But 'the creaking gate hangs long on its hinges,' and he lived to the age of eighty-three, long surviving his stronger and more courageous partner. Intense headache seemed to be his normal state, and his only tolerable moments were those in which the headache was less violent than usual. His son has since described how he remembered seeing his father about this time, sitting by the fireside for hours together, with his head leaning on his elbow, suffering from most acute sick-headaches, and scarcely able to give utterance to his thoughts. 'My headaches,' he would write to Boulton, 'keep its week-anniversary to-day.' At another time, 'I am plagued with the blues; my head is too much confused to do any brain-work.' Once, when he had engaged to accompany his wife to an evening concert, he wrote, 'I am quite cut up with the mulligrubs, and to complete the matter, I am obliged to go to an oratorio, or serenata, or some other nonsense to-night.' Mrs. Watt tried her best to draw him out of himself, but it was not often that she could divert him from his misery. What relieved him most was sleep, when he could obtain it, and to recruit his powers, he was accustomed to take from nine to eleven hours' sleep at night, besides naps during the day. When Boulton had erysipelas, in Cornwall, and could not stir abroad, he wrote to his partner, complaining of an unusual lowness of spirits, on which Watt undertook to be his comforter in his own peculiar way. 'There is no pitch of low spirits,' said he, 'that I have not a perfect notion of, from hanging melancholy to peevish melancholy; conquer the devil when he is young.' Watt experienced all the tortures of confirmed dyspepsia, which cast its dark shadow over the life of every day. His condition was often most pitiable. It is true many of the troubles which beset him were imaginary, but he suffered from them in idea as much as if they had been real. Small evils fretted him, and great ones overwhelmed him. He met them all more than half-way, and usually anticipated the worst. He had few moments of cheerfulness, hopefulness, and repose. Speaking of one of his violent headaches, he said, 'I believe it was caused by something making my stomach very acid,' and unhappily, as in the case of most dyspeptics, the acidity communicated itself to his temper. When these fits came upon him, and the world was going against him, and ruin seemed about to swallow him up quick, he would sit down and pen a long gloomy letter to his partner, full of agony and despair. His mental condition at the time shows at what expense of suffering in mind and body the triumphs of genius are sometimes achieved."

We think that it is by extracts such as we have made that the special interest of Mr. Smiles's book will be best represented to our readers: and had we space at command, we should make yet others; especially as to that famous Lunar Society, which so much eminence in learning and science adorned, and which was recently supposed, but erroneously, as has been shown, to have made the first discoveries in photography; and still further as to the successive steps of the establishment of the Soho Mint by Mr. Boulton, which wrought such a change in the condition of the whole copper coinage of the country, and indirectly promoted great improvements in the whole art of the production of coin.

We must not omit to notice that the volume contains, in its introductory chapters, some account of the lives and inventions of the unfortunate Marquis of Worcester, Dionysius Papin, Thomas Savery, and Thomas Newcomen; all of whom belong, and to no unimportant extent, to the early history of the steam-engine. The author has also been able to gather from the Boulton MSS. the materials for a life of William Murdoch, celebrated as an ingenious mechanic, the inventor of gas-lighting, and an excellent and able helper of Watt and Boulton, whose children retained to the last the greatest reverence and affection for him. We have also notices of Symington, and his attempts at the application of steam to navigation; and to whom unquestionably belongs some at least of the honour that has been claimed for Fulton and for Bell. Nor should we forget to add, that amongst the more than thousand documents of the Boulton collection, there is a memoir of Matthew Boulton in the handwriting of James Watt, of which Mr. Smiles has made excellent use, and which furnishes some very interesting matter, redounding to the credit of both parties.

The portraits on steel are in the best manner: the well-known face of Watt could hardly show fairer in its characteristic seriousness and abstract thought, its benevolence and trace of suffering; while Boulton looks out on us livingly, in all the truthfulness and energy and sanguine feeling of his fine nature. The woodcuts are very numerous,

and exceedingly beautiful, as in all the volumes of the delightful and profitable series which is thus successfully brought to a completion.

"CITOYENNE JACQUELINE."

"Citoyenne Jacqueline" is a story rising much above the ordinary level, both in point of style and of interest. It aims to portray a kind of life of which most English people are quite ignorant—namely, that of plain, honest, unsophisticated French people, living aloof from that brilliant but corrupt Paris which is too often identified with the nation it leads, and uncontaminated by its license and infidelity. But this is not the only, nor even the chief, object of the author. "La Faye aux Jonquilles," the fragrant country village where the scene opens, and with which the principal characters of the story are connected, feels the thrill of that marvellous current which was sweeping like a fierce electric storm over France. Monsieur and Madame de la Faye—the representatives of *la noblesse*—Citoyen Jonquille, Citoyenne Jacqueline, Michel Sart, are figures projected into bolder relief by the lurid flames of revolution. The once quiet hamlet, that had for so many generations looked up to and revered the people of quality at the Tour, sends a deputy to the Convention, and is visited by a "Corps of Deliverance," by whom the chateau is reduced to ashes, while its former owner is imprisoned as a "suspect," and subsequently dies in confinement. The *ci-devant* Mademoiselle de la Faye—now Citoyenne Jacqueline—is carried into the maelstrom which, by strange fascination or irresistible force, was drawing in such countless victims; and, as may be inferred from the title, one leading feature of interest in the story lies in her perils and temptations as involved in it.

They were no common trials which beset a well-born young Frenchwoman of that period. If she were sensible and capable of looking beyond the conventionalities of her class, and possessed of sufficient feeling to be pained by the sight of suffering, though in an inferior order of society—she was likely to respond in some degree to the new impulses herself. She was likely also to be repelled and chilled by the stiff, cold proprieties of deportment, which in too many cases extinguished the affection they professed only to hide decorously. On the other hand, the sentiment of filial duty is, and has ever been, exceedingly strong in France; and a crime against their order was, in the eyes of the aristocrats generally, an offence far worse than any common breach of the moral law. Then again, while the nobles as a class had become *philosophes* and infidels, piety flowed as naturally and sincerely as ever in the kindly veins of untainted womanhood. These and many other reasons were calculated to make—as they do make—Citoyenne Jacqueline's steps difficult and perilous, in the altogether novel state of things which had arisen. Jacqueline, indeed, is far from being a perfect character,—it would be strange if a girl brought up in the way she had been were so—but she is noble in the truest sense of the word; she is generously impulsive; she has a depth of nature which can, and which alone can, develop into perfect womanhood. She commits some grave errors, and that in important crises of her life; noble as she is, she falls very far short of the truer, deeper nobleness of the bourgeois Michel, with whose fortunes hers are so strangely interwoven; and but for whose patient affection she had more than once sunk. But her faults are those of her order, her virtues are all her own; and the peculiar manner in which she is variously affected by the over-mastering torrent of trial and danger, more than anything else in the story impresses us with a sense of the author's power, both to conceive and to carry out a character. It would have been easy to make the heroine more perfectly equal to the strange emergencies of her lot; but she would have been less flesh and blood, less a true French girl, and less a daughter of *la haute noblesse*.

We shall not spoil any reader's pleasure by telling the story of the Citoyenne. But we may without injury to anyone indicate some of the characters associated with her which are worth making the acquaintance of. Parson Hubert, the curé of La Faye, is much to our mind. He is an authentic priest, unspoilt by the vanity and worldliness of the old *régime*, and uninfected by the wretched philosophism of the new. We call the following fragments from the portraiture of him:—

"Monsieur Hubert was not of the most striking type of French priests. He was neither jovial like Rohan, the princely Cardinal, nor was he unworldly, like Fénelon, the saintly Archbishop. But there are many men born soldiers, and such was the Curé of Faye, though he was bred a priest. He had a passion for duty and discipline,

a genius for command and obedience, while his whole soul loathed dastards and renegades. He was more feared than loved, though at bottom he was a great Christian, and laboured unremittently in his calling.

... He associated with the people, worked for them, quarrelled with them, dogmatized and stormed over them, relieved them, and bore long with them. ... Madame at the Tour made a wry face at Monsieur Hubert; said he was not of her sort; complained that she could not be converted under him, but had to rely on private repentance, which was not according to rule. ... Neither was the curé of Monsieur's sort; though Monsieur's misanthropy was much more tolerant. He said that the priest cut him like the east wind. As for the need of energy in the ecclesiastic, Monsieur could make nothing of that; there seemed to him no more use for it than for the east wind. The curé had pets, and a variety of them, turtle-doves, a Persian cat, an eel in his well—and was as scrupulous and thoughtful in attending to them as he was assiduous in preaching and teaching, in bleeding and physicking the people."—Vol. i., pp. 101–103.

There are touches in the above description—some of which we have indicated by italics—which show a keen eye for freshness and originality of character. Parson Hubert is ejected from his cure; and over the closed entrance to the churchyard is inscribed, in staring letters, the sentence, "Death is an everlasting sleep." But he returns, without waiting for permission or warrant, to reassure and re-edify the poor villagers in their consternation at being thus summarily cut off from those hopes of another life, which were their chief solace under the distresses of this. This is how they talk of the new doctrines:—

"My faith! (says one), if they call this liberty, when they do not give us the liberty of another world, I would like better to want their liberty, I would."

"The salt-tax and roadmaking (replies another) were not half so bad, not even purgatory and the dread of hell itself."

"No, indeed! They still left us heaven, and the good God, and our Lord and Saviour, the Virgin and the saints, to interpose for us. One never knew where a blessing might not come from. But this sleep, it crushes us like lead."—P. 104.

Monsieur and Madame de la Faye are well drawn, though not captivating characters. Monsieur occupies one tourelle of the ancestral abode, and Madame the other—opposite wings of the building, in fact. But Monsieur (for the old *régime* still subsists within the Tour walls) goes every evening between five and six to kiss Madame's hand, ask how she does, and play cards with her and her daughter till supper was served at eight. No emotion disturbs this select circle, except such as makes one young heart beat so quick and hard, in defiance of all quality and deportment. How rudely against such walls must beat that storm which, among its other unsparing devastations, reduced the stately Monsieur and his unimpeachable lady to plain Citoyen and Citoyenne Faye! This kind of *recherché* aristocratic life is also well depicted, no less than that of those meamer beings who had at length made their presence so unmistakably manifest before their betters. It is the rigour of the old *régime* which drives poor Citoyenne Jacqueline to despair, and causes her to fling herself into the arms of one so far beneath her in rank. But commend us to brave, honest, truthful Michel Sart, and his mother, worthy of such a son! We are thankful to believe that such true, human heart-of-oak exists in any land—and only wish our neighbours across the Channel (no less than ourselves) more of it. Once only—but that in a great crisis of life—Michel acts (as seems to us) inconsistently with his self-denying, chivalrous nature. Michel's proposal to Jacqueline is the only discordant note in his career. Not even the extraordinary upsetting of social relations which had taken place—not even the critical position of his young mistress (as we may call her), and the apparent impossibility of otherwise appearing as her defender—can reconcile us to it. Miss Tytler has, we are inclined to think, displayed less than her usual art in suffering this eventful crisis of her story to come upon us so suddenly, and with so much of a shock.

The subordinate characters may be passed over in a hasty notice like this:—though we cannot bring ourselves to omit all mention of that perfect type of a faithful family servant—the wilful and freakish, but devoted and affectionate Babette. Besides, we have glimpses of those terrible scenes which have made certain days and months and years eternally infamous to Paris. The prison life of accused and suspected persons in the Abbaye, La Force, and the Luxembourg, is depicted with vividness and pathos; nor less those frightful immolations to liberty and the "public safety," which are without a parallel in the history of Europe. We select one more extract from this part of the story. It is respecting the prison interviews:—

"In the ante-room, where, in the days of the old palace, pages had squabbled, grooms and lacquies had lounged and gossiped, and suitors had waited patiently, another kind of *levée* was now being held. The guests were standing outside, among the bare, dripping trees and bushes, while the piercing November rain was falling, and the heavy mists rising from the Seine. The hosts were the prisoners within, who moved in slow pro-

* *Citoyenne Jacqueline; a Woman's Lot in the Great French Revolution.* By SARAH TYTLER. Three Vols. Strahan.

cession in front of windows, and merged, here and there, into jammed masses. The communication was restricted to distant looks and gestures between those who stood a little up on the shore of time, and those who were already on the brink of the eternal sea, whose waves were dashing at their feet.

"There was no jostling or clamouring for places, though a minute's pause was claimed by each prisoner, to scan the woe-begone figures in the gardens, and to search for a familiar face. There was no loud exclamation, no agony of grief, even when such a face was found. The prisoners were done with these demonstrations; dying men are too much in earnest for that. It was a quiet scene, with quiet tokens—a finger put on lip or pointed to heaven; some ring or miniature held up, or the hand kissed to a little child in arms, were the only signs. Thus fathers parted from children, husbands from wives, sisters from sisters, and then drew back to give place to their neighbours."—Vol. iii., pp. 74, 75.

We had pencilled several smaller "bits" for extracts, but on second thoughts decide to leave them to produce their appropriate impression in connection with their context. Let us add that Miss Tytler's book has the merit of being eminently in character. Her French men and women are not English ones located for the novelist's convenience on French soil. A good deal of the phraseology is indeed that French-English which is the last peculiarity of their own country which is lost by French people. There are some such expressions which really have no equivalent in English. Hence it must not be regarded as affectation, but simply as truth to character, that Miss Tytler continually puts into the mouths of her *dramatis personæ* such phrases as "What will you?"—"But, what to do?"—"My faith!"—"But let us return to our sheep," &c. But the foreign manner is so marked in what everyone says, that one sees the author must have conceived it all first in French, and only afterwards translated it into English. In conclusion, we cordially recommend this story to all novel-readers who look for something beyond the excitement of a plot—though that is not wanting—and who can appreciate delicate truth in thought or tenderness in feeling.

We must not, however, omit to state that these volumes are exquisitely printed, and very tastefully bound;—graces which add not a little to their value and acceptableness at this gift-bestowing season of the year.

BRIEF NOTICES.

An Exposition of the First Epistle of John. By JAMES MORGAN, D.D., Belfast, Author of the "Scripture Testimony to the Holy Spirit." (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1865.) The pulpit and the press are very different media of public instruction and appeal. What is even excellent in the one may have no just claim to appear in the other. We have no doubt that the congregation which listened to these discourses found them serviceable to their Christian life and temper; so profoundly practical is every section of this wonderful Epistle, and so directly does it press the conscience and the heart with the most vital questions of our faith. We have no doubt that they will value the volume as a memento of a ministry of thirty-seven years, marked by fidelity and love. And we are very sure that its venerable author felt a special delight in prolonging the contact of his spirit with the tender and elevating aspects of God in Christ which the Apostle sets forth in the sublimest simplicity. But we regret that we cannot introduce this "Exposition" as contributing aught to theological science, or as furnishing any new impulse to the religious life of the day by the freshness with which it urges accepted truth. The Epistle still remains, notwithstanding these fifty-two discourses, a most inviting theme to any competent pen. We fear that the apparent artlessness of its style misleads many to regard it as one of the least profound and subtle presentations of Divine truth. Such an error will sooner or later be corrected in any thoughtful mind. The Epistle should be studied in intimate connection with the Gospel of John: for it is largely the subjective reflection of the history recorded there. The Gospel is oftentimes its best and most direct interpreter: while our Lord's life as the Incarnate Word, ever furnishes the thrilling support of its doctrine and exhortation. The mere theologian is not the man to expound John: no part of Scripture more continually challenges the remembrance of the saying that "with the heart man believeth unto righteousness." An all-penetrating intellect is essential indeed, but no less so is a heart pre-occupied and purified by love, a heart quick in all the instincts and sensibilities which a life of guileless holiness will nourish. We do not wonder that while multitudes have ventured on expounding the Epistles of Paul, John is as yet comparatively untrod. The more just conception of his Gospel which several recent commentators so happily display will ere long, as by natural consequence, secure for us a truer and deeper interpretation of his Epistles. The volume of Dr. Morgan is a goodly octavo, issued from the press of the Messrs. Clark, to which the theological students of our day are most indebted. It is not of the same kind of tone and thought as usually comes from that source, but it may edify another class of readers whose edification is no mean service. To them we can cordially commend it.

The Advanced Lesson-Book. By E. T. STEVENS, Associate of King's College, and CHARLES HOLM, Head Master of the Loughborough Collegiate and Commercial School, Brixton; Editors of "The Grade Lesson-Books," &c. (London: Longmans.) This is a very serviceable book, forming a sequel to the sixth volume of "The Grade Lesson Books," and intended by the editors to be a really good reading-book for advanced classes in schools and institutes, and also to supply a guide to many of the best works on the subjects treated of. The extracts, which are taken not only from the English classics, but also from our best living authors, are well selected for the information, interest, and amusement they are sure to afford, and for the widening of the views and sympathies of the reader. They may be classed under the heads of history, science, literature, and geography. At the head of each chapter, all difficult and unusual words which occur in it are explained; and at its close, a number of arithmetical questions are given, taking on the scholar as he advances through the chapters, through proportion, fractions, decimals, coinage, interest, &c., to measurement. At the end of the book are given all the rules of arithmetic needed for the working of the sums, definitions of the principal geometrical figures, with rules for finding their areas, and answers to all the questions.

The Analytical Bible-class Book. By GEORGE TAYLOR, F.E.I.S. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) Mr. Taylor fears that, spite of our boasted progress, the appliances of Sabbath-schools, and other means of religious teaching, the contents of the Bible are not so well-known now as formerly. The cause of this he assigns to the disuse of the Bible as the principal class-book in the school. To assist in making the Scriptures a more familiar book, Mr. Taylor has prepared this analysis. His plan is to give a general account of each book, and then to analyse and so arrange its contents that the general bearing and the chief subjects treated on in each book may be seen at a glance. This analysis may afford much help and guidance to the Bible-reader.

Outlines of Modern Geography. A Book for Beginners. By the Rev. ALEXANDER MACKAY, A.M., F.R.G.S. (Blackwood and Sons.) This little book, professing to give merely the outlines of modern geography, presents, within small compass, and at a very small cost, a vast mass of information, arranged perhaps as well as so multitudinous an array of facts can be. Though the bristling array of names on every page might be an appalling sight to one required to commit the chapters to memory, the "Outlines" would afford capital exercise to the learner who would work at it with the aid of good maps or a globe.

A New Course of Practical Grammar; or, Plain, Straightforward, and Good English. Being an Attempt to Teach Simply and Thoroughly, English Spelling, Inflection, and Composition, in one Volume, and with an Improved System of Exercises, adapted both for Schools and for Self-Instruction. By JOHN VICKERS, Master of the Grammar School, Blakesley, Towcester. (London: F. Pitman.) The author, considering that almost all English grammars are written for those pupils who enjoy a classical education, has prepared this for pupils not so favoured, that they may learn the correct use of their own tongue, as far as possible, from native sources. The synthetical method he prefers to the analytical. By means of frequent ellipses of letters in words, and of words in sentences, a constant demand is made upon the thought, memory, and discrimination of the learner, that thus by exercise he may perfect himself in spelling, sentence-making, and composition. The plan is good, and is well carried out.

Precious Truths for Everyone. By S. M. HAUGHTON. (London: Book Society.) Mr. Haughton, in issuing this neat little volume, has complied with the wish of several who had received benefit from his tracts. The five tracts here collected have had, in a short time, an aggregate sale of upwards of half a million of copies, besides translations and foreign editions. They are written with much point and directness of aim, and are illustrated with many suitable anecdotes aptly woven in.

Going Home. By JOHN V. BASSETT. (London: W. Freeman.) This is a slight sketch, with many reflections and appeals added, of the life of a young man, who, dying, has left his widowed mother in great straits. The author has written it in hopes that the profits arising from its sale may somewhat smooth the way of the poor widow. While honouring the author's motive, we cannot but fear he has made a mistake in expressing his sympathy in this form.

THE PERIODICALS.

In noticing, first of all, the new magazines for the year on which we have just entered, there can be no question as to the pre-eminence of—

The Contemporary Review (A. Strahan), which appears with no other introduction than a "Note" inserted within the cover, stating that "it is proposed to establish in the *Contemporary Review* a new monthly journal of criticism—Theological, Literary, and Social; it will number among its contributors those who, holding 'loyally to belief in the articles of the Christian Faith,' are not afraid of modern thought in its varied aspects 'and demands, and scorn to defend their faith by mere reticence, or by the artifices too commonly acquiesced in.' This is not altogether a pleasant first word; for

there are other periodicals which might justly point to a long and honourable history as their right to say quite as much; and, when so much is said, there is the more reason to say something more definite of the distinctive place the new magazine proposes to occupy. But we will indulge no cavilling on so small a matter; we will rather give a generous welcome to a new periodical which is willing to be judged by its performance, without making large professions or offering the guarantees of popular and representative names. We are not only profoundly interested in this first number—not only highly satisfied with it, but we gain from it some assurance that there is now founded a monthly magazine which will represent the highest culture and the most catholic spirit of modern Christianity. We welcome it gratefully and most earnestly; and on the simple ground of the pledge given by such an opening number, and without any private information as to its aims, its resources, or its editorship, desire to commend it warmly to the attention and the support of our readers. It contains very able articles on "Sunday" (now most appropriate), by Mr. Plumptre, on "Dr. Pusey's Daniel," by Mr. Stewart Perowne, on "Ritualism and the Ecclesiastical Law," by Mr. Shaw; and we can hardly give less praise to those on subjects of inferior present interest to ourselves, on "Modern Greece," by Mr. E. H. Bunbury, and on "Christian Art," by Mr. Tyrwhitt. An anonymous paper, founded on Mr. Thring's plans and labours at Uppingham Grammar School, and entitled, "Education and School," is remarkable for good sense and practicalness. But perhaps the most valuable paper, on the whole, is the criticism of "Sir William Hamilton and 'John Stuart Mill,'"—a very useful contribution to the criticism of philosophical systems at the present time, by one who evidently need not be afraid to measure strength with Mr. Mill, and who here does much to sustain the serious charge, which he proposes still further to press against that eminent thinker, of having missed the real meaning of the theories he has attempted to assail; while, in every respect, the critic maintains a true independence, though largely participating the characteristic views of Hamilton's philosophy. We hope to have frequent occasion to acknowledge with admiration and thankfulness, that the "Contemporary" takes a foremost place amongst theological and philosophical reviews.

The Journal of Social Science, edited by Dr. LANKESTER (Chapman and Hall), made its first appearance in November last, but we have been unable to give it earlier notice. A felt want is supplied by this well-conceived and admirably-directed periodical. Its own department is that which, next to Biblical and philosophical investigations, has the widest interest and the deepest significance to the present time. Even a "Monthly Chronicle" of events, discussions, and publications relating to social science, would be deserving of the most cordial and grateful praise, if judiciously compiled as that which this journal includes. A medium was most desirable for the regular publication of the papers of the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science"; and that is also secured by this magazine. But "Original Papers" must be its chief reliance for firm and intimate hold on the mind of that portion of the educated community to which it specially addresses itself, and whether we turn to Dr. Tilbury Fox's notes on "The Cholera Outbreak in Egypt in 1865," or to Professor Gamgee on "The Cattle Plague," and Dr. Pankhurst on "Martial Law,"—which now justly claims the attention of all who revere established rights and love liberty—or to Mr. Tallack on "Capital Punishments," we have the most lively sense of the vast importance of a journal in which subjects of the classes to which these belong shall be continuously presented by the most able men who have devoted themselves to their investigation. Dr. Lankester has entered on an under-taking which entitles him to the unrestrained sympathy and aid of all those who (in the words of his introduction), "are seeking, on the one hand, to instruct our people in the prime wisdom 'which consists in knowing that which lies before them' in their daily life, and, on the other hand, to introduce to our Legislature those measures of amendment 'and reform which have for their object the protection 'of the rights and increasing the happiness of mankind.'"

The Argosy (S. Low, Son, and Marston) issued a second number only on New Year's Day. It could hardly make a stronger beginning, either as to the reputation of its contributors or the variety and unflinching interest of its contents. Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Henry Kingsley, and Mrs. Oliphant,—perhaps never before, nor any three contemporaries more popular, were brought together in the service of one magazine. But besides these there are Miss Rossetti—here writing prose, but most poetical prose; and Mr. Allingham and Mr. Buchanan—surely the best two living names in poetry, next to the two supreme poets of the time, the Laureate and Robert Browning. Mr. George Macdo ald is here too; but his "Journey Rejourneyed" has only a mild interest; and we feel desirous of finding him engaged in working the rich vein which his two last novels have exhibited as all his own and very precious. "The Argosy" can hardly fail to win a great public; and has our unreserved commendations and best wishes.

The Christian World Magazine, edited by E. J. WORBOISE (J. Clarke and Co.), is a sixpenny magazine which appears to aim at a character akin to its older and

more costly rivals, with the distinction of being pervaded by the spirit of evangelical Christianity. We have nothing but good words for Miss Worboise,—as we have often shown in noticing her works; but we cannot make out any definite character or special place for her new periodical, and can only commend it as really very good in its supply of "pleasant, profitable reading to the old, and middle-aged, and young, to rich and poor, to workers in the bustling world, and to dwellers in quiet homes." The editor's papers seem to us the best part of the contents; and her coadjutors are fairly successful in their attempts, though they have yet to make themselves familiar and welcome amongst general readers. We can hardly think a magazine of precisely this type will find that there has been a little reading world unconsciously waiting for its appearance; but we shall be glad if its success be proportioned to its pure and genial intentions.

The Pulpit Analyst, edited by Dr. PARKER (Jackson, Walford, and Co.), is said to be "designed for preachers, students, and teachers," and is to a high degree suited to the requirements of the last two of the three classes named, by such articles as that on "The Third Book of the Prophet Habakkuk," which is translated, with notes, by Professor Newth, and that containing a very careful and expressive translation of the first chapter of "The Gospel of St. John," by Professor T. D. Hall. But the editor's "Homiletic Analysis of Matthew (part 1)" is surely neither an analysis nor an interpretation: its homiletical hints being as remote as possible from the real suggestions of the text, and for that reason seeming to us wanting in reverence for the Word of God; while a few remarks are as deficient in coherent thought as others in good taste, and cause us regret that natural force and freshness are thus expended. From the editor's "Notes upon Divine Revelation as related to Human Consciousness and Experience" (a title which excited expectation of something very unlike the article to which it is prefixed), and equally from Mr. Mellor's sermon on "Duty to the Erring," we could extract sentences that have a vicious rhetoric, which, consistently with all that we have ever penned on the subject of sacred oratory, we must unsparingly condemn. We shall take one instance from each. Dr. Parker speaks of the "acquisitive man" as one who "would turn heaven itself into a market-place, and drive sharp bargains with the angels," the smartness of which does not redeem it from vulgarity, while really nothing is gained from it for a delineation of the "acquisitive man." Mr. Mellor exclaims, "What if we do not try to bring back to its anchorage that soul freighted with its rich powers and its immortal destinies!" A soul freighted with destinies! What does it mean? and what business has a freighted soul at her anchorage? Rather she should make her voyage and seek her destined port. We are sorry to say of this first number of the "Analyst" that, as to the greater part of its contents, we heartily hope it may exert no influence whatever on the intellectual character or oratorical manner of our students and preachers.

The Household (Groombridge and Son), is a new magazine of domestic economy and home enjoyment. It strikes us at present as one of the best general periodicals for middle-class families that we have yet had. The author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," and Mr. Shirley Hibberd are amongst the contributors; and family economics, cooking, the sewing-machine, and such things, hold their place with brief essays on interesting topics, with an excellent commencement of a story called "Climbing the Hill," and with capital notes on "Out of Doors." It is remarkably cheap, and worthy to be successful.

The Gentleman's Magazine (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.), is certainly not a new periodical; but though the name of Sylvanus Urban is undying, the magazine appears this month as in effect a new one, "under new auspices, and under a new management." The editor and printer have, it seems, had little more than three weeks for making their arrangements. But the present number of their renovated serial needs no apology, and will owe nothing to the mere leniency of critics if received favourably, as it well deserves to be. It is designed to give the magazine somewhat more of the character of a historical review, than formerly was the case; and to let philology, science, and folk-lore rank equally with archæology in its pages. Perhaps no one will dispute that the *Gentleman's* has been too antiquarian and too dry, and had almost deserved, but for association's sake, to pass away. It now is pervaded by new life, announces new projects, and puts forth new and unmistakable energy. Mr. Mackenzie Wolcott, on "The Chapter House of Westminster," Mr. Brash on "Inishcaltra and its Remains" (with illustrations), and Mr. Woodward on "Drawings of Bertoli in the 'Royal Collection,'" give the desirable distinctive character to this number; and the article on the "Religion of Charles II." is curiously and instructively enough the pledge of future variety of contents. But the miscellanea, correspondence, and obituaries must still be marked features of the *Gentleman's* if it is to have a place of its own, and hold it against all comers. The real interest and enduring value of the contents of this number, to say nothing of the rising recollections of at least five-and-twenty years, losing themselves in a boyish reverence for St. John's Gate at Clerkenwell—

lead us to desire that the *Gentleman's Magazine* (*aliquo et idem*) may successfully renew its growth, enlarge its world, and abide through another century.

It is because the *Quiver* has put on (in the last two parts) a new appearance, and is now in respect of typography, paper, and beauty of illustration, the immeasurable superior of its former self, which yet was so widely welcomed and admired, that we give it place here, with renewed commendation, and with confidence that the editor, with the assistance of such contributors as Mr. Ballantyne, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Newman Hall, and others worthy of them, will give it yet stronger claim on popular support.

Kind Words for Boys and Girls is a halfpenny weekly sheet, which at the end of the month is to be gathered up in parts with cover. It comes from "56, Old Bailey"; and that will give assurance to many of our readers that it is pleasant and wholesome. It is something like the *Children's Prize* in character, with especial fitness, as we think, to the young of the working classes—a capitably varied and delightful periodical for Sunday-scholars.

Father William's Stories (Book Society) resembles the above in form and price, and is chatty and winning in its tone of address to the younger Sunday-scholars.

Miscellaneous News.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending January 6, 1,097, of which 251 were new cases.

THE CONVICT FORWARD.—The warrant for the execution of Stephen Forward, *alias* Southey, arrived at the county prison, Maidstone, on Saturday; Thursday next, at twelve o'clock, being fixed for the execution of the sentence.

DEATH OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER.—Eli Sykes, convicted at Leeds Assizes of murdering his sweetheart and her mother at Batley, died in Armley Gaol, on Saturday night, from self-inflicted injuries caused by his attempted suicide. His conduct since conviction belied his religious professions at his trial.

DEATH AT A PARTY.—A sorrowful affair (says the *Western Morning News*) has occurred at Fairlight Torquay, the residence of the Rev. Julian Young. The rev. gentleman had a party at which a number of the resident gentry were present, and among them the second daughter of Captain H. Phillpotts, granddaughter to the venerable Bishop of the diocese. In the course of the evening the young lady was called upon to sing. She had not been long engaged thus when she suddenly faltered and fainted. She was immediately removed to another apartment, but died shortly afterwards, to the inexpressible grief of her friends.

THE DANGERS OF INFECTION.—A "Working Tailor" writes to the *Telegraph* to say a few words respecting dangers to which some of the highest in the land are exposed by the masters to whom they entrust the making of their clothes. He says:—"Were the gentlemen who order the clothes to see the hovels in which they are made, and the amount of sickness often existing in those places, they would not allow them to come within their doors, not to speak of wearing them. Yet at this season of the year they might, in not a few cases, see their overcoats in a half-finished state used as blankets, to cover a family of from four to six persons, suffering from some disease of a deadly nature, and this, too, in the parish of St. James."

SNOWSTORM IN THE HIGHLANDS.—A temporary stoppage of the trains took place on a portion of the Highland line on Tuesday, caused by the heavy fall of snow, accompanied with drift, in the early morning and on the preceding evening. The goods train which leaves Perth was the first to come to a stand till next morning in the neighbourhood of Dalnaspical. On the news being telegraphed to Inverness, an engine with snow plough and a body of workmen were despatched by special train from Inverness to clear the snow off the line. The communication was not open until late in the afternoon, when the trains each way were able to push on to their respective destinations, those from the south arriving in Inverness precisely at eight o'clock at night.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—At a meeting of the Board on Friday, an important step was taken towards organising the new Metropolitan Fire Brigade. A medical officer was chosen for the A brigade, Mr. J. Lumsden Probert being the successful candidate. Although the fees are fixed at only twenty shillings per annum per man, and this is to cover the cost of medicine, and to include personal attendance at the homes of the men when required, there were no fewer than twenty-five applicants for the appointment. The report of the Main Drainage Committee in reference to the southern sewage was brought up. It virtually suggests that the resolution granting the concession of the sewage to Mr. Ellis should be rescinded. The report is to be considered a fortnight hence.

SANITARY CAUTION.—THE TRICHINA SPIRALIS.—The medical and surgical staff of the Essex and Colchester Hospital have issued a cautionary notice, calling upon those in more immediate communication with the poorer classes to caution them not to eat any kind of meat, particularly pork and sausages, imported from abroad, unless such meat is completely and thoroughly cooked. There is at present prevailing on the continent, particularly in Germany, a disease of a most fatal character, which is caused by the introduction into the system of a parasite known as the *Trichina spiralis*, which parasite burrows into the muscles and

internal organs of the body, where it increases very rapidly, ultimately causing death; and it is thought that in the present condition of the meat market, the disease may be brought into this country with the importations from abroad.

THE SAMPHIRE COLLISION.—The lengthened inquiry into the collision between the Samphire mail-steamer and the American barque Fanny Buck closed on Saturday, when the mayor, who presided, without waiting for the detailed report, which was to be presented to the Board of Trade, intimated that the court of inquiry thought the conduct of Captain Bennett, of the Samphire, to be censurable in driving his vessel at such a high rate of speed across one of the most frequented seas in the world, on such a hazy night as that of the collision. But considering the pressure put upon the captain to make quick passages both by the terms of the Government contract and the impatience of passengers, they would not either deprive him of or suspend his certificate. They gave him great credit for his bravery and coolness after the collision. As to the conduct of the rest of the crew, they would make a detailed report upon it to the Board of Trade. They intimated also their opinion that some blame was to be attributed to the barque.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.—The Royal Commission appointed about two years ago to inquire into the alleged declining condition of the British Fisheries, and into the remedies needed in the matter, have just presented their report. They state that there investigations—which have been made in different parts of the three kingdoms—prove that there is no foundation for the charge of the line fishermen that the trawlers lessened the supply of fish by destroying spawn and killing immature fish, so far as the deep-sea fisheries are concerned, and very little ground for it in respect to the in-shore fishing. They recommend that all Acts of Parliament professing to regulate fishing be repealed; oysters are specially recommended to the attention of the Legislature, and the collection of fishery statistics is advised. The Commissioners complain of the excessive charges made for fish by the fishmongers, who are reported to charge from eight to twenty times as much per lb. as they pay to the fishermen; and the publication of the wholesale prices at Billingsgate market is recommended for the protection of the public.

THE HEALTH OF MAZZINI.—The local correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, "Elfin," says:—"The report as to the state of Mazzini's health has been somewhat overdrawn. The great Italian has been ill—no doubt seriously ill—for the last three weeks; but he is now better, and the doctors pronounced him out of all immediate danger some days ago. His illness has been 'nervous gastritis.' He has been much weakened by his illness, and will not recover from its effects for some time. In answer to a 'Sympathising Inquirer,' I may state that Mazzini is sixty years of age, and that he has never been married. His father was a physician. Mazzini once had an ample fortune, but it has all been spent in his public labours. Victor Emmanuel's Government took forcible possession of the last of his Italian property only a few years since in a very cruel and irritating fashion. But the ex-Triumvir stands in no need of pecuniary assistance. His few and simple wants are more than supplied by those trusty friends who have steadfastly clung to him through all his troubles, and who have loved him only the more dearly as ignorant and unthinking men have slandered and assailed him."

SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.—There was a large meeting on Monday night to hear a lecture from Handel Cossam, Esq., of Bristol, on America. Samuel Morley, Esq., occupied the chair, and on rising was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He said he would premise two things. He felt more and more the importance of such meetings as the present. He did not believe in Acts of Parliament so much as in the removal of obstacles from the paths of the people and helping working men to help themselves. The great barrier to human progress, social, moral, intellectual, and political, was the traffic in strong drinks. He was glad to say that he had been an abstainer from those drinks for fifteen years, and had found it advantageous to him in every way, helping him as it did to get through no small amount of work. After several kindly utterances, and wishing the audience a happy new year, he introduced the lecturer, who was received with great applause, and justified his reception by a brilliant address upon the visit so recently paid by himself and other well-known Englishmen to the continent of America. The close of the address was greeted with such evidences of approval as have seldom greeted a lecturer's ears, and manifested the hearty thanks of the audience. Next Monday A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P., lectures on Savonarola and Italy; the Rev. Newman Hall in the chair.

DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—The following is a copy of a motion moved by Mr. Storr, seconded by Mr. Hedgcock, and carried, at the meeting of the Strand Union board of guardians on Tuesday last:—"1st. That a committee be appointed to inquire into and report to this board upon the existing house and lodging accommodation for the labouring and poorer classes within the Strand Union district. 2nd. The extent to which the immediate demolition of small house property for the new law courts in St. Clement's Danes, for the railway about to be constructed from Charing Cross to the Hampstead-road, and for other contemplated improvements, will deprive the said labouring and poorer classes of their present inadequate and yet highly rented lodgings. 3rd. After taking all necessary evidence, the committee to consider and report to the board their views as to the

expediency of this board communicating with other boards of guardians of the poor of the various metropolitan unions or parishes, memorialising the President of the Poor-Law Board, the Home Secretary of State, the Lord Mayor, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the several metropolitan members of the House of Commons, with a view to this urgent public question being at once brought under the notice of the proper authorities by the guardians of the poor, in order that the Government may have time carefully to consider in what way suitable provision should be made for dwellings for the poor before the Parliamentary Committees sit upon the very many bills for divers new metropolitan railways, and other schemes, that will be laid before them during the coming session." Leave was then given by the board to the committee to communicate with the boards of guardians of the various metropolitan unions or parishes, with a view to ascertain if they were willing to co-operate in this matter.

ANOTHER VIOLENT GALE swept over England on Sunday and Monday, and numerous disasters by sea and land are reported. Such was the force of the wind that nearly all the railway trains were delayed. In Alfred-square, Walworth-road, a considerable portion of the roofs of some of the newly-occupied houses were displaced. On Monday afternoon, at five minutes past twelve o'clock, the roof of the house of Mr. Thearle, jeweller, 198, Fleet-street, was blown off into the road with a fearful crash. It was a slanting roof, towards the street. There were hundreds of vehicles in the neighbourhood at the moment, and hundreds of persons constantly passing, but, happily, not the slightest accident occurred. At Hull, a large building, in course of erection near the North-Eastern Company's railway-station, was blown down on Monday morning. The bricks and other heavy materials of which the building was constituted fell upon a row of small tenements near, burying the occupants in the ruins. Some time elapsed before the unfortunate individuals were extricated, and when they were reached five were found dead, and several seriously injured. At Penistone, a passenger-train narrowly escaped being thrown over an embankment on the South Yorkshire Railway. Several coal-wagons, in a shed near the railway-station, were driven by the violence of the wind on to the main line, along which they ran until they came in collision with a passenger train. The engine was thrown off the line, and the driver and stoker saved themselves by leaping to the ground. Fortunately, none of the passengers received any serious injury. From Liverpool and other ports numerous wrecks are reported. The fine American ship Guy Mannering is reported lost on Iona, and it is feared that at least sixteen of her crew have perished. Captain Neilson, of the ship Triton, has brought into port the crew of the ship Tigress, from the West Indies to Hull, nineteen in number, whom he took from the Tigress, which he found disabled on the 23rd ult., on his voyage from New York. Off the Needles, Isle of Wight, a smack laden with deal was turned completely over. Of the two men on board, one was washed away. The master, Captain Knight, was washed off three times, but at last saved by lashing himself to the vessel, the sea rolling in dreadful billows over him.

Gleanings.

A WINTER FORECAST.—Mr. Plant, the Birmingham weather prophet, writes, Jan. 2nd:—"The coming winter, in my opinion, will be one of great severity."

Under the head of "Accident," the *Boston Transcript* chronicles the prompt arrival of a railroad train.

The Americans have given us a new word. They head their accounts of railway accidents, ominously, "Viatricide," in the New York papers.

Mr. Fred. Clifford, barrister, of the Middle Temple, has been sent out to Jamaica as the *Times* commissioner.

There is no foundation for the report that Mr. Delane has resigned the editorship of the *Times* in consequence of a misunderstanding with Mr. Walter.—*Reader*.

A tenant farmer in Norfolk has suggested that a memorial should be presented to the Prince of Wales, asking him to use his influence to obtain a lessening of the injury done by excessive game-preserving.

The contest for the North Riding of Yorkshire at the late general election cost the two parties an enormous sum—close upon 28,000*l*. The expenses of the Tory candidates are put down in the sheriff's return at 14,684*l*.—those of Mr. Millbank at 13,289*l*.

JOSH BILLINGS ON PREACHING.—"I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister kant strike ile in boring forty minutes he has either got a poor gimblet or else he is a boring in the rong place."—*Trubner's Literary Record*.

A stupid person one day seeing a man of learning enjoying the pleasures of the table, said:—"So, sir, philosophers, I see, can indulge in the greatest delicacies."—"Why not?" replied the other; "do you think Providence intended all the good things for fools?"

CURIOUS OBITUARY NOTICE.—The Atlanta (Georgia) *Messenger* gives the following odd notice of a deceased citizen of that place:—"He was the father of eleven sons, five of whom married five sisters. He had 189 grandchildren; and at his funeral, two weeks ago last Sabbath, two horses were stung to death by bees, and another came very near losing his life by the same."

A PROMISING RUSTIC.—The well-known "S. G. O.," of the *Times*, devoted himself to the salvation of a

certain rustic, whose past life had been spent in an atmosphere of wickedness. The wretched sinner took kindly to the rev. gentleman's teaching, and his conversion was an apparently easy task. In a short time after receiving lessons from his excellent teacher, the reformed sinner addressed his benefactor as follows:—"Before I knew you, Mr. Osborne, I cared neither for God or the devil; now, I love 'em both."

AN AMERICAN PREACHER'S BET.—There is one more characteristic of American humour which we must notice—the familiar use of Scriptural language. In certain cases this is perfectly natural and harmless. An uneducated man mixes up Scripture and common life more frequently in proportion to his belief in Scripture. Many of the stories which seem risky to us would be impressive to the original speakers. A certain Mr. Lorenzo Daw preached a sermon on the text from St. Paul, "I can do all things." "No Paul," he said, "you are wrong for once; I'll bet you five dollars you can't," and he laid down a five-dollar bill on the desk. He continued to read, "through Jesus Christ our Lord." "Ah, Paul," he said, "that's a very different thing; the bet's off." This decidedly beats any anecdote we ever heard of Mr. Spurgeon.—*Cornhill Magazine for January*.

How to MAKE COFFEE.—The usual quantities both of coffee and water are to be retained; a tin measure containing half an ounce of green berries, when filled with roasted ones, is generally sufficient for two small cups of coffee of moderate strength, or one, so called, large breakfast-cup (one pound of green berries, equal to sixteen ounces, yielding after roasting twenty-four tin measures, of half an ounce, for forty-eight small cups of coffee.) With three fourths of the coffee to be employed, after being ground, the water is made to boil for ten or fifteen minutes. The one quarter of the coffee which has been kept back is then flung in, and the vessel immediately withdrawn from the fire, covered over, and allowed to stand for five or six minutes. In order that the powder on the surface may fall to the bottom, it is stirred round; the deposit takes place, and the coffee poured off is ready for use. In order to separate the dregs more completely, the coffee may be passed through a clean cloth, but generally this is not necessary, and often prejudicial to the pure flavour of the beverage. The first boiling gives the strength, the second addition the flavour. The water does not dissolve of the aromatic substances more than the fourth part contained in the roasted coffee.—*Baron Liebig in Popular Science Review*.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT WINDSOR.—Since the time of George III. little has been done to increase this part of the art treasures of the Royal Library at Windsor. But under the direction of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the rearrangement, and indeed the reconstruction, of the collection of drawings (which had been deposited in a very lonely, obscure place, and, in fact, were left quite unarranged) has been commenced, and is making steady though not rapid progress. The object kept in view is the bringing of every drawing of substantial value and interest into such a condition that it may be as little liable as can be to soil and injury, the careful and conscientious determination of the genuine parentage of each, and the classification of the whole by countries and in order of time. And, seeing that so vast an accumulation of drawings could, and therefore, according to the Prince Consort's manner of regarding things, ought to be made available for the instruction and gratification of all concerned or interested in art, it was the purpose of his Royal Highness that, as far as possible, access to the collection, with the object of study, should be facilitated; that the choice drawings should be exhibited at the *soirées* and *conversations* of literary, scientific, and artistic societies; and that photographs of the best drawings should be published as cheaply as they could be produced. And arrangements are advancing for the carrying out of all these most enlightened designs.—*B. B. Woodward, Esq., F.S.A., in the Gentleman's Magazine*.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England is now 8 per cent.

The English Stock Market has been dull, the prices of Consols receding after the announcement of the advance in the Bank rate.

The closing prices were 86½ for money and 87½ for the new account in February.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 92, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 3.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£27,029,675	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,379,675
	£27,029,675		£27,029,675

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,890,950
Reserve	3,296,508	Other Securities ..	21,731,683
Public Deposits ..	5,579,437	Notes	5,253,242
Other Deposits ..	14,727,958	Gold & Silver Coin	720,595
Seven Day and other Bills	445,032		
	£40,602,380		£40,602,385

Jan. 4, 1866.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

MILLARD.—January 2, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., of Huntingdon, of a son.
BOLTON.—January 9, the wife of the Rev. F. Bolton, B.A., Elland, Yorkshire, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

OLLEY—REEVE.—December 25, at the Congregational chapel, Chapel Field, Norwich, by the Rev. Philip Colborne, Mr. George Hale Olley, to Miss Ellen Reeve.
LUSCOMBE—DUNNING.—December 28, at Cross-street Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. Clement Bailhache, John Restall Luscombe, of Bodmin, Cornwall, to Rosa, eldest surviving daughter of Robert Dunning, Esq., of Islington. No cards.
NICHOLS—JONES.—December 23, at the Independent Chapel, Upper Bangor, North Wales, by the Rev. Robert Thomas, Matthew Henry, youngest son of the late Mr. Edward Nichols, of Stroud, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Captain Hugh Jones, of Bangor.
SARGANT—WEYNTON.—December 30, at Highbury Newpark Church, by the Rev. Josiah Viney, William Thomas Sargant, Esq., of Tray's-hill Hall, Hornsey-lane, to Ketura, widow of the late Captain Alexander Weynton, and second daughter of the late Ebenezer Goabell, of Hackney. No cards.
BENTLEY—FIRTH.—January 1, at Stion Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Seth Bentley, of Horton, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Firth, of Manningham.
PEARCE—NICHOLLS.—January 1, at Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. T. Adkins, Mr. James Seward Pearce, of Freemantle, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Nicholls, Barle street, Southampton.
PORTER—AYRES.—January 1, at the Baptist chapel, Keynham, by the Rev. W. C. Pratt, Mr. S. B. Porter, of High-street, Newport, to Mrs. Derriok, daughter of the late Rev. T. Ayres, of Keynham.
COUMBE—HORSWELL.—January 1, by licence, at the Bible Christian Chapel, Tavistock, by Mr. F. W. Bourn, brother-in-law of the bride, Herbert, second son of J. Coumba, Esq., of London, to Annie, second daughter of Mr. James Horswell, of North Milton, Milton Abbott, Devonshire.
ANTHONY—FERNIE.—January 2, at the Congregational chapel, Weston-super-Mare, by the Rev. R. O. Pritchett, the Rev. D. Anthony, B.A., of Tenby, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Rev. William Fernie, of Frome. No cards.
HOLLOWAY—CROSSLEY.—January 2, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Mr. Gilbert W. Holloway, Sunny Bank, Shipley, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Mr. David Crossley, solicitor, Bradford.
CORK—MUIRHEAD.—January 2, at the Old Meeting Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. John Hallett, Mr. Henry Cork, jun., to Miss Alice Muirhead, both of Norwich.
WHARTON—CROWTHER.—January 3, at the Independent chapel, Birstal, by the Rev. E. H. Davies, Mr. James Wharton, of Little Town, Heckmondwike, to Miss Beasy Crowther, of Dewsbury.
MOSS—HALLIWELL.—January 3, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Andrew Russell, M.A., Major Isaac Moss, of Vermont, U.S., to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Halliwell, of Halifax.
DUGDALE—BIRTWISTLE.—January 4, in James-street Independent Chapel, Blackburn, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, Joseph, fourth son of John Dugdale, Esq., machinist and cotton spinner, to Ann, daughter of William Birtwistle, J.P., Cob Wall House, Blackburn.
MOORE—ALDRED.—January 4, at The Martyrs' Memorial Baptist Chapel, Beccles, by the Rev. George Wright, Mr. George G. Moore, of Norwich, to Emma Ellison, only child of Mr. John Aldred, Beccles.

DEATHS.

TOOMER.—December 18, at Preston Court, Wingham, Sophia, wife of the Rev. S. M. Toomer, in her seventy-fourth year. Her end was peace. Friends will please to accept this intimation.
COPE.—December 31, at Penryn, aged ninety-one, Anne, relict of the late Rev. R. Cope, LL.D., minister of the Congregational chapel in that place.
HENDERSON.—January 1, at 19, De Beauvoir-square, Edgar Ashton, aged two months, the beloved child of W. T. and E. Henderson.
CROWE.—January 2, at 6, Ravenscourt-terrace, Hammer-smith, aged sixty-six, Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. William Crowe. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.
COURTICE.—January 2, very suddenly, at 93, Fore-street, Devonport, Mr. W. Courtice, Treasurer of the Bible Christian Missionary Society. He was a useful and much respected minister of the denomination nearly forty-six years.
CAMPION.—January 3, in her eighty-seventh year, Mrs. Elizabeth Joanna Campion, widow of George Campion, late of Bishopgate-street, and second cousin to Lord Balmorloch, who was decapitated on Tower-hill in 1746.
ALLEN.—January 5, at Birkdale, Southport, Henry Allen, aged twenty-two years.
SNASHALL.—January 7, aged ten weeks, Florence Lydia, infant daughter of the Rev. George Snashall, Rochdale.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 8.

Trade for both English and foreign wheat has remained much the same since Monday last, business, as usual at this period, being quite restricted. Barley is in good supply, and the sale slow, especially for secondary malting sorts. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrivals of oats are small, and this imparts firmness to the trade of this article. The prices realised to-day are higher than those current last Monday.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.		Per Qr.
	s. s.		s. s.
WHEAT—		PEAS—	
Essex and Kent,		Grey	86 to 89
red, old	41 to 50	Maple	37 40
Ditto new	36 45	White	39 42
White, old	52 58	Boilers	40 43
" new	42 50	Foreign, white ..	36 43
Foreign red	42 48		
" white	43 58	RYE	26 23
BARLEY—		OATS—	
English malting ..	33 37	English feed .. .	20 25
Chevalier	38 40	" potatoes .. .	25 29
Distilling	29 33	" Scotch feed ..	22 26
Foreign	21 28	" potatoes .. .	25 29
MALT—		Irish black .. .	19 21
Pale	54 67	" white	20 25
Chevalier	54 68	Foreign feed .. .	21 25
Brown	48 58		
BEANS—		WHEAT—	
_ticks	39 42	London, Monday, Jan. 8.—The prices of	
Harrow	43 45	wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d.; house-	
Small	44 50	hold ditto, 6d. to 6½d.	
Egyptian	33 42		

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, Jan. 8.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d.; household ditto, 6d. to 6½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 5,330 head. In the corresponding week in 1864 we received 2,009; in 1864, 2,307; in

1865, 2,933; in 1862, 2,155; in 1861, 735; in 1860, 2,155 head. The supply of foreign stock in our market to-day was only moderate, but in somewhat improved condition. Sales proceeded heavily, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. For the time of year the arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, were tolerably good. The Lincolnshire "season" has not yet been brought to a close. Many of the graziers in that county are still sending forward two-year-old beasts, apprehensive of heavy losses from the prevailing disease. All breeds moved off heavily, at a decline in the quotations of fully 2d per lbs. The general top figure for Scots was 5s per lbs. The quality of the English stock was only middling; but the supply from Scotland was very prime. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 1,500 shortbreds, &c.; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 1,620 Scots and crosses; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 800 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland 150 oxen, cows, and heifers. There was about an average number of sheep in the pens for the season. The condition of most breeds was good. The demand ruled heavy. The best Downs realised 6s. 8d. per lbs. There was only a moderate inquiry for calves, at late rates. Pigs the supply of which was very moderate, moved off slowly, but at full prices. Small porkers realised 6s. 2d. per lbs.

For Sibs. to sink the Offal.

	a. d. s. d.		a. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4 to 5 8	Prime Southdown	6 4 to 6 8
Second quality	3 10 4 4	Lamb	
Prime large oxen	4 6 4 10	Lge. coarse calves	4 0 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 19 5 0	Prime small	4 8 5 0
Coarse inf. sheep	4 0 4 8	Large hogs	4 0 4 6
Second quality	4 10 5 6	Meatm. porkers	4 8 5 2
Pr. coarse wools	5 8 6 2		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 8.

The fresh supplies of meat are small. The trade is heavy at the annexed quotations.

For Sibs. by the carcass.

	a. d. s. d.		a. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Small pork	5 2 to 5 8
Middling ditto	3 6 4 0	Inf. mutton	3 6 4 4
Prime large do.	4 2 4 6	Middling ditto	4 6 5 2
Do. small do.	4 4 4 8	Prime ditto	5 4 5 8
Large pork	4 0 5 0	Veal	4 0 5 0

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 8.—These markets are well supplied with potatoes. Generally speaking the trade is quiet at about stationary prices. This week's import is very small. Kent and Essex Regents, 60s to 80s, per ton; Yorkshire Regents, 60s. to 80s.; Flukes, 80s. to 100s.; Rocks, 45s. to 70s.; Scotch Regents, 40s. to 70s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, SATURDAY, Jan. 6.—Notwithstanding the comparative mildness of the weather, and a good supply of winter greens, prices for that description of goods still keep high. Of good apples, both foreign and homegrown, there is a scarcity, and pears are not over abundant. The varieties of which they consist being confined within small compass; the best are Winter Nells, No plus Mouris, and Glou. Morceau. Grapes and pine-apples are sufficient for the demand. Flowers chiefly consist of poinsettia pulcherrima, orchids, heaths, Chinese primulas, camellias, and roses.

PROVISIONS. Monday, Jan. 8.—In the Irish butter market there is no alteration to notice, the demand very limited, and prices nominally without change. Friesland 135s. Normandy, 138s. A good business was done in bacon. Best Waterford brands brought 62s. on board. The landed lots comprised Waterford, Limerick, and Cork, at 61s. to 63s. Hambro was 56s. to 58s. There was a better demand for hams. Lard was sold at 80s. on board for best brands.

WOOL. Monday, Jan. 8.—Since our last report very little business has been passing in any kind of wool, either for home use or for export, and prices have ruled almost nominal. The supplies on offer are very moderate.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET. Monday, Jan. 8.—The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 111 bales from Boulogne, 85 bales from Dunkirk, 18 bales from Hamburg, 8 4 bales from Antwerp, 8 from Ostend. Mid and East Kents, 100s., 117s., 190s.; Farnhams and Country, 100s., 120s., 160s.; Weald of Kents, 80s., 115s., 130s.; Sussex, 40s., 100s., 112s.; Yearlings, 95s., 120s., 135s.

SEED. Monday, Jan. 8.—Since Monday there has been a fair amount of business passing in red cloverseed. Of American seed, about 700 bags have found buyers at from 62s. for ordinary up to 64s. for fine quality. Of New English, supply is very scanty, and the quality mostly indifferent. T. effol have found buyers at 1s. to 2s. advance. White seed remains inactive.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, Jan. 8.—The tallow trade is dull, at lower prices. P.Y.O. is quoted at 47s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow is selling at 46s. 9d. net cash. Rough fat has fallen to 2s. 6d. per lbs.

OIL. Monday, Jan. 8.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 31s. 8d. per cwt. on the spot. In other oils sales progress slowly, at about stationary prices. Turpentine moves off steadily, at 47s. for French spirits, American refined petroleum 3s. 4d. per gallon.

COALS. Monday, Jan. 8.—Hettons, 19s.; Hartlepool, 18s.; Stewart, 19s.; Braddyla, 18s. 6d.; Penzance Primrose, 17s. 6d.; N.W. Belmont, 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 18s.; Turnstall, 17s. 6d. Fresh ships, 53; left, 6d.; at sea, 70.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cold and damp are the frequent causes of ailments which prove troublesome, though rarely dangerous unless culpably neglected. A cold in the head, throat, or chest may be safely stopped and expeditiously cured by rubbing Holloway's Ointment twice a day upon the neck and chest, and by aiding its curative powers with appropriate doses of his purifying and regulating pills. The conjunct and reciprocal agency of these medicaments exercises the highest salutary effect over the mucous vascular and secretory systems which colds always inconvenience and disarrange. The phlegm, cough, and shortness of breath gradually disappear under this natural treatment, and the strength and vigour of the constitution are increased rather than diminished during the course of cure.

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TEETH WITHOUT PAIN

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134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

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Gabriel's "Treatise on the Teeth," gratis.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Prices 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-

fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER

Is not a Dye; contains no Oil. Will restore Grey Hair to its original colour. Removes Dandruff and all other impurities from the Head. Prevents the Hair from falling off. Promotes the growth and strength of the Hair, giving it the lustre and health of Youth. Does not injure or soil Ladies' Bonnets or Dresses. And is the best and cheapest Restorative ever used. Full directions on every Bottle. Price 3s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, &c., and Wholesale by F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS,

DYSPEPSIA, &c., rapidly cured by the Restorative and Invigorating Dragees de Gellé et Ombé, restoring all natural secretions to Healthful Action; for Females, and persons of weak constitution, superior to any other preparation of Iron. Approved by the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per box; or, free by Post, 2s. 6d. or 4s. 10d. Write for Treatise by Post. Sold by all Chemists.

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First Class Prize Medal, Dublin, 1865.

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A BREADSTUFF from MAIZE and WHEAT.—Delicious, nutritious, and healthy, in the following modes of Cooking, viz.:—Toa, Griddle, Cream Sponge, Pound, Fruit and Pau Oakes; Boiled, Baked, Haaty Army and Navy Puddings; Apple and Oyster Fritters; Blanc Mange, Gravies, Gruels, Soups, &c.

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COUGHS,

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From Mr. W. Ireland, Chemist, Egremont, Cumberland, Nov. 8, 1865:—"For twenty years I have recommended them as very excellent for coughs, colds, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. I take them myself," &c., &c.

They are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Sold at 1s. 1d. per box by all Chemists.

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This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

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FIELD'S Improved Patent Hard, Snuffless Chamber Candle is SELF-FITTING, Clean, Safe, and Economical, burning to the End. Sold Everywhere by Grocers and Oilmen; Wholesale and for Export, at the Works.

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